GRAND HOTEL,
Trafalgar-square, LONDON.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN NOT RESIDING IN THE HOTEL MAY AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, 3s. 6d.; TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON, 3s. 6d.; AND THE GRAND TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, SERVED FROM 6 TO 8.30 P.M., PRICE 5s. BANQUETS, PRIVATE DINNERS, AND WEDDING BREAKFASTS ARE SERVED IN THE MARBLE AND OTHER SALONS.

THE
PALL MALL
GAZETTE

No. 7793.—VOL. L. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1890. Price One Penny.

MAGGI V. **Influenza!**
MAGGI is prescribed against the
AFTER Effects of INFLUENZA
AS A
General Strengthener,
ESPECIALLY AGAINST
WEAKNESS of the HEART

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE. (The National Theatre.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.15, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at 1.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leon, Lauri, jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Ellicott, Æneas, Coyt, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. LAST FIVE NIGHTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVELSON. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, Allan, Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Julian, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Fauteuils (unreserved), 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and following SATURDAY, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (73rd time), Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Richard, Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner, Mr. H. Saker; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.30, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Mesdames Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, L. Chaney; Mesdames E. Terri's, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—LAST MATINEE of OUR BOYS SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verney, Miss Conyers, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr; Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE RAFFLING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Gifford, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FREDERICK HORNER. 173rd Performance. The most modern thing. Received with roars of laughter and thunder of applause. At 8.15, ISALDA. Doors open 7.45. Messrs. G. Glenney, Yorke Stephens, Compton Coutts, Bassett Roe, Matthew Brodie, R. Stockton, and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Eastlea, Vane Featherston, Marie Illington, Mary Jocelyn, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 150th Time. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Mackintosh, Wilmot, Cherry, Shine, Bucknell, Reynolds, W. L. Abingdon, Thos. Kelleher, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Ann Murray, Mary Keeley, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessees and Managers, THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8.30, CLARISSA, at 7.45, MEADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. F. R. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gainsborough, and Fred Thorne; Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, J. Wiggins, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Banister. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Russ, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Hall, Ross, Greenhill, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Farrar, Dene, Hamilton, Townsend, Fornisseli, and Michelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. On SATURDAY, HAMLET. EVERY THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8, and MATINEE, THURSDAY NEXT, at 2.15.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the most popular artists will appear—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Thorpe, George Dabrel, E. Maynor, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Beaumont, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open at 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fryer) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames W. Neil, Lens, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cartley, Bantock, Sugden, Bucklaw, Brooke, Brodie, Forbes, Ivey, Lewis, Cannings, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arncliffe, Gwynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MAMIE DEAR. Mr. Brough; Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 6,703.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING, at 9, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Millward, Miss F. Harrison, Miss Priestley, and Miss Winnie Beatty. At 8.15, DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Calhoun. Additional engagements will appear. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
LAST WEEK.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. Y. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crawford, Boyd, Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, St. Aubyn, Lena Moore, &c. Mesdames Leyton, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 5,784.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.30, the performance of AUNT JACK. Last week. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farnie, Mr. Powell, W. Wyes, Miss Kenna Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Forrett, Miss E. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE QUEEN'S SHILLING. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Codel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Grace Denville, Laura Graves, Edmund Phelps, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEES TO-MORROW (Wednesday) and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina, Leonora Mollino, Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Verga, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BELLE FORD, RIVIERE, the Sisters Eduardo, Miss Anna Allen, Marcelle Bonthonnis and the Dog Toby, the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, Arthur Tinsley, Marie Lloyd, George English, Lotus Lily, and Cinq, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. A DREAM OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEONARD WENZEL. Millie, Hamilton and Bettina de Sertis, Signor Albertini and Signorina Malvina Cavaliori, Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Alice Sey-Rolfe will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—C. H. Mackintosh, the popular actor and vocalist; the Mannions, in a novel musical absurdity; Yarmouth, the wonderful Jap; the Bandinelli Ancients, variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Alec Daniels, musical clown; Dora Fielding; Arthur Tinsley; Frank Lincoln, the ventriloquist; Sam Torr; Bonnie Bland, operatic vocalist; Percy Winterfield's Dogs; Rose and Robertson; Newbold; Nevins and Chester; Albert and Edmund Troupe, the Lupos-cus; James Bann, comic; the Kollenos Troupe; Stella Cressmith; first appearance in the variety halls of Rose Cleveland, the Scottish opera bouffe prima donna; J. McNish, Lancashire; Marion Barbazon. EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

"LORD PIGOTT" OF BALFOUR.

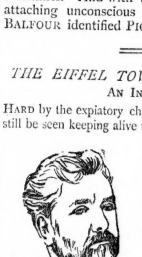
SLIPS of the tongue, like talkings in sleep, often tell tales. When the tongue is off its guard, it becomes sometimes the mouthpiece of the real mind. The slip made by Mr. BALFOUR at the outset of his speech yesterday was a case in point. He was beginning to elaborate his argument against Mr. SEXTON'S contention that the *Times* and the Government were in working alliance, and instead of "Lord SALISBURY" he said "Lord PIGOTT." The slip caused roars of laughter, but it may also well cause trains of reflection. We are not thinking so much of the SALISBURY-PIGOTT letter of which Mr. SEXTON made, we expect, too much. PIGOTT spent half his time in writing letters to persons in influential positions, and it would have been strange indeed if Lord SALISBURY had escaped his attentions. In noting the significance of Mr. BALFOUR'S "Lord PIGOTT" we are thinking rather of the general connection between Lord SALISBURY'S Government and the *Times*—a connection very pithily expressed by Mr. BALFOUR'S slip of the tongue in confounding the persons of the Prime Minister and the *Times* Forger. The slip was so apt that it is likely to stick, and we have not yet heard the last of Lord PIGOTT of Balfour.

This working alliance between the Government and the *Times* is the one thing which has stood out saliently in the long and often wearisome debates of the past week. The chains in the connection have at several points been strengthened, and it may be useful to recapitulate them. *First*, the *Times* procured and published the forgeries for political ends: the actual date of publication being governed by the necessities of Mr. BALFOUR'S Coercion Bill. Mr. BALFOUR had the audacity last night to say that he had never made political use of the forged letters. The statement is absolutely untrue. Why, on the very evening of publication the Irish Secretary began his defence of his Bill by referring to "Parnellism and Crime" as "entirely relevant to the subject-matter of this Bill" (April 18, 1887), and by declaring his conviction that "the people of this country" would not believe the denials of the Irish members. Here, then, is the first link in the chain. The *Times* published its forgeries in order to help the Coercion Bill, and Mr. BALFOUR accepted the help. *Secondly*, individual members of the party did the same on the platform. Mr. BALFOUR was again daring enough to deny that "any Conservative *of position*" had made political capital out of the letters. The italicised words are rough on Mr. BALFOUR'S colleague Mr. BRODRICK, who "was not going to mince language about that letter," but "said it was Mr. PARNELL'S letter." But *thirdly*, as if to leave no doubt about the alliance, Ministers as a body subsequently took the side of the *Times*. The Select Committee, which would have forced the *Times* to disclose the details of the forgeries, was refused; and a Special Commission was framed, under the advice—so Mr. SEXTON stated last night—of the *Times* counsel. Naturally, therefore, we find in the *fourth* place that an indemnity clause was inserted, of which the *Times* witnesses alone have taken advantage. *Fifthly*, the "impartial" and "neutral" Government allowed its chief law-officer to again act as counsel for the *Times*; whilst, *sixthly*, in his capacity of law-adviser, he assisted in packing the Commission and refusing Sir CHARLES RUSSELL'S suggestion for a compromise. The next and final links in the chain, so far as the conduct of the case went, were firmly riveted last night by Mr. SEXTON. At the word of the *Times* prison doors flew open, the fountain of mercy was untapped, and secret documents were disclosed; anything, in fact, and everything was done by the Government for the *Times* that could have been done by the Government for itself. It is necessary to remember all this to-day, for only so is it possible to understand why the Ministerialists decided by a majority of 71 last night that it "was *not* their duty to record reprobation of the false charges of the gravest and most odious description, based on calumny and on forgery;" and that they "did *not* feel satisfaction at the exposure of these calumnies." When the question of dealing with the Report came up, Ministers had the opportunity of dissociating themselves from the *Times*. By their votes last night they have declined to do so. It is impossible not to acknowledge their candour. They do not reprobate the forgeries, because their only regret is that they were not true. They are not satisfied at the exposure of the calumnies, because they were only too greedy to swallow them. Mr. BALFOUR in particular is fully as unrepentant as the *Times* itself. Lord SALISBURY, we know, was half inclined to believe the forgeries genuine even after PIGOTT'S confession. Mr. BALFOUR'S speech last night was nothing but an argument to show that even if the letters were forged the *Times* had very good reason on general grounds for believing them genuine. "What," asked Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, "did the speech mean unless it was intended to insinuate that though the letters were forged, the charge was true?" Such was the Government's last word for the present on the *Times* forgeries and calumnies. And with that word in our ears, are we not right in attaching unconscious significance to the phrase in which Mr. BALFOUR identified PIGOTT with his party?

THE EIFFEL TOWER AND THE FORTH BRIDGE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. EIFFEL.

HARD by the expiatory chapel of Louis XVI., where old-world folk may still be seen keeping alive the memories of the dear dead past, and in one of the quietest streets of the quiet quarter, there stands a small house, homelike and English in appearance rather than French, quiet, reserved, and modest. Yet as the elaborate chapel close by is the temple of the past and keeps the memories of a tinsel age, this house is the birth-place of the immediate present age, the age of iron and steel, of colossal conceptions, and the final self-assertion of the power of man. It is M. Eiffel's office, as a small copper plate on the door informs the passer-by. One rings, and is shown into a carpeted hall, sombre as to light, but gay with flowers and palms, and up some stairs into a drawing-room, also sumptuously furnished, the walls hung with plans and designs of gigantic enterprises, accomplished or in brooding. This room is the antechamber to the place where Eiffel holds himself. After some waiting, during which one will critically, though without comprehension, examine plans and designs on the walls, the rattle of an electric bell is heard, and the valet comes and bids one enter the adjoining room. It is a long room, also soberly but richly furnished, and similarly decorated with pictures of victories over iron and steel, and at the far end, close by a window, one sees seated at the plainest and least encumbered of tables the gentleman whose name is the one that perhaps was most in people's mouths last year. Opposite him sits his son-in-law, apparently busy with pen and ink. Between them, against the wall, are various appliances for killing space, telephones, microphones, and so forth. While I was talking to M. Eiffel I could not help being reminded of a certain tamer of wild beasts that I once visited for this journal. It was the same quiet, determined air; the same resolve in face and word; the same mastery in the expression. The one tamed lions and tigers, and the other has conquered iron and steel.


M. EIFFEL.

A TRIBUTE TO ENGLISH TRAVELLING.

"We were absolutely delighted," said M. Eiffel, "with the reception that was awarded us in England, and have returned with the very best souvenirs of our visit there. It was a magnificent experience, and the way we were everywhere received was most delightful. I wish to say in the first place that what perhaps struck me most during my journey in England was the admirable arrangements that regulate your railway traffic, the special conditions of comfort that are to be found in railway travelling in England, the rapidity of the trains, the easiness of the motion, the perfect discipline of the men, and the absolute regularity of the service throughout. In all these respects English railway travelling compares most favourably with that in any other country that I know of. Yes, including France. The speed of your trains is remarkable. I am sure that on my way to Scotland the average speed at which we travelled was forty-five kilometres, whilst at certain periods during the run it must have exceeded one hundred kilometres the hour. Well, even wher we were travelling at the highest rate of speed the motion was one of delicious ease. There was no jolting, no straining, no sickening swaying from side to side. We ran as in a sledge over level ice. Your railway directors have suppressed the fatigue of railway travelling—for which I was particularly thankful as a traveller, for I was somewhat tired, hurried as I had been from the banquet-hall into the railway carriage. *Jen étais ravi*, and you may say so. As an engineer I was struck with the absolute regularity of the onward movement of the train, its perfect uniformity, showing the excellent construction of your iron roads. When a

STAGE AND SONG.

THE NEW PLAYS OF THE SEASON.

The dramatic atmosphere is charged at the present moment with plentiful rumours as to the productions of the near future. There has been a comparative lull during the past month or two, so far as plays of any conspicuous importance are concerned. Now, however, we may look forward very shortly to stirring first-nights at the Haymarket, the Shaftesbury, and the Court Theatres. Looking at the fact that "A Man's Shadow," "The Middleman," and "Aunt Jack" have all been distinctly popular successes, it will be all the more interesting to see what kind of fate will attend the public presentation of the pieces which are so soon to follow them.

"LE SECRET DE LA TERREUSE."

I gave the first details of the drama which Mr. Sydney Grundy has prepared for the Haymarket a month ago. The play has now been in rehearsal about ten days, and it is slowly but surely taking shape. That it will at any rate be highly sympathetic in tone may be gathered from its central motive, which will be found to be self-sacrifice of the loftiest kind. The original conclusion of "The Great Judge" was a consistent but decidedly melancholy one. It has, therefore, been thought best to modify this portion of the work, and so those playgoers who are sticklers for the strict dealing-out of poetic justice will have no cause to feel dissatisfied.

"THE MIDDLEMAN'S" SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Arthur Law's new play was read at the Shaftesbury yesterday, and it will be placed in rehearsal at once. Mr. Willard will no longer be the sympathetic "old man," but he will appear once more as a "villain of the deepest dye." Miss Olga Brandon has been engaged for the principal female rôle—the "young wife" of the piece. Mr. Alfred Bishop—an actor unexcelled in the ranks of our impersonators of "character"—and Mr. Arthur Elwood will also join the company, but neither Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Gardner, nor Miss Maude Millett will be in the cast. The new production will differ from "The Middleman" in being in no sense of the word a one-part play.

THE NEXT "PINERO."

"Aunt Jack" is under notice to quit Sloane-square in the course of a few weeks, and preparations will accordingly commence very shortly for Mr. Pinero's new comedy, which has been in readiness—so far as the author's share of the work is concerned—for some months. As I mentioned in the autumn, the piece will not be a screaming farce of "The Magistrate" and "Dandy Dick" order, but a society comedy, with a very distinctly marked vein of serious interest running through it. Three or four clever actresses will have to be drafted into Mrs. Wood's company, for the female side of the cast is, I understand, rather heavy.

"G. A. S." v. CHARLES GODFREY.

In his "Echoes" this week "G. A. S." trips again very strangely. It appears that Mr. Charles Godfrey—of the principal "halls"—at the recent meeting held to discuss the merits and defects of the Theatres Bill, delighted his hearers by introducing, as a peroration to his speech, a satirical stanza on the "actors' licence" question. The genial Mr. Sala quotes the latter half of this:—

"I've got a certificate, tod, of my birth;
I can prove I've the right to exist upon earth;
But don't let these statements arouse you to mirth
Unless you've a licence to laugh!"

And he then proceeds to take Mr. Godfrey to task for making "laugh" rhyme with "earth" and the other words! Does not "G. A. S." know the "form" of an ordinary "motto" topical ditty? He must have heard plenty of instances of it at pantomimes and burlesques of recent years. Apparently he does not; so let me point out to him that the "motto"—whether it be "Ask a plee:eman" or "I've just had a wire to say so," or what not—is not supposed to rhyme with anything except itself. Music-hall lyrists may be Goths in their small way, but they are really not quite such barbarians as Mr. Sala would have us believe.

IN RE "TERRY'S."

I hear that Mr. Henry Hamilton's clever three-act farce from the German, "Our Regiment," originally produced at the Globe some six or seven years ago, is likely to be revived at Terry's when "New Lamps for Old" is done with. The piece, as I well remember, was really funny, and I can see no reason why it should not be given another chance in so congenial a theatre. I suppose Mr. Kerr would play the part—an idiotic military masher—in which Mr. Gerald Moore originally appeared, unless it should be thought more expedient to lower the rôle to the Penleyan level. A new comedietta by Mr. Mark Quinton, by the way, may possibly precede "New Lamps" very shortly—that is, if Miss Grahame can secure it from the "middleman" who purchased it from the author some time back.

AMATEURS AT THE LYCEUM!

The notion sounds almost sacrilegious, but it is really quite true that the Irving A.D.C. are going to perform "King Henry IV., Part I.," on the 29th inst., beneath the classic rafters of the Wellington-street playhouse. The "talent" will go to the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

R. U. P

railway is badly constructed the traveller feels the change in speed, now slow, now fast, and a very uncomfortable sensation it is. On your railways that sensation is never experienced."

M. Eiffel and the Prince.

"And about the Forth Bridge?"—"I was very much struck with it—*tout à fait frappé;* and I may say the same for each of my colleagues. I consider that its construction in no single point leaves anything to be desired. It is a work which does the greatest possible honour to England, even without taking the special difficulties that stood in the way of the engineers into consideration."

"The difficulties?"—"Yes, and these were colossal. The high winds that sweep down the Firth at all times, the terrible agitation of the waters, the enormous distance from pillar to pillar. The weather that we had on the day of inauguration underlined the two first in my mind. His Royal Highness said to me whilst we were on the bridge: 'I am so sorry, M. Eiffel, that we can't offer you better weather for this visit.' I said, 'Your Highness will allow me to differ. The weather could not be better showing us as it does what difficulties the engineers had to contend with.' And, indeed, the howling of the winds and the hissing of the waters below were eloquent in the extreme of the skill and resolution of the men who built that bridge. Each hat that was blown away was a bravo in their honour. And apropos of these winds, there is another thing connected with this construction that shows how thoroughly competent were the engineers: the number of workmen who were killed during the carrying out of the work was much below the ascertained average."

The Engineer as Juggernaut.

"The ascertained average?"—"Yes, it has been ascertained by statistical observation that in engineering enterprises one man is killed for every million francs spent on the work. Thus supposing you have to build a bridge at an expense of one hundred million francs you must be prepared for the death of one hundred of your workmen. In building the Eiffel Tower, which was a construction of six millions and a half, we only lost four men, thus remaining below the average. In the construction of the Forth Bridge fifty-five men were lost over 45,000,000 f. worth of work. That would appear a large number according to the general rule, but when the special risks connected with the work are remembered, this number shows as a very small one, and reflects very great credit on the engineers for the precautions that they took in the interests of their men."

The Forth Bridge "First bar None."

"What was your first impression?"—"I had studied the plans and pictures of the bridge before I saw it, of course, and so came prepared for a grand sight. But what I had imagined was nothing compared to the reality. My first impression was one of astonishment. It was grandiose."

"What place would you give to the Firth of Forth Bridge among the great constructions of the world?"—"The first, absolutely the first bar none. It is, I consider, the most remarkable construction that the world can boast of and the most beautiful piece of metallic work that there is, not excepting the Tower, from which, as Fowler was good enough to say, some of the inspiration that guided the engineers was drawn. I take into consideration the importance of the construction and the difficulties that stood in its way. Among these I mentioned the excessive length that intervenes between the several pillars. It is this, indeed, which is the most remarkable feature in the construction. There is nothing like it anywhere else. Owing to the extreme depth of the water the number of pillars had to be a small one, and, consequently, the span of each of the arches had to be a very large one, larger than in any railway bridge that has yet been constructed. Certainly, there are longer bridges, but the merit of this construction lies in the very great difficulties attaching to it."

"What do you think of the cantilever system?"—"I have never made use of it myself in any of my constructions, and, indeed, there is only one bridge in France where it has been used, and that is the Viaur Viaduct. It is a beautiful system, the bridge growing out and out without scaffoldings, each part forming the scaffolding for the part to come."

"What faults?" I began.—"None at all," said M. Eiffel, decisively. "I have no fault of any kind to find with it. I am convinced that it will in every way fulfil its purpose."

The Engineer as Popular Hero.

"Some one said that it was the climax of ugliness."—"Is what is useful ever ugly? I would like to take this opportunity," added M. Eiffel, as he conducted me to the door, "to express how greatly I was gratified at the most cordial and kind reception that was accorded to me. It was touching in the extreme, and gave me more pleasure than anything I can remember in my career. The Prince was kindness itself, and then there were Mr. Fairbairn, of the Great Northern, and Sir Lowthian Bell and Mr. Forbes, who were all most amiable. I was quite surprised to find," continued the engineer, as we paused beneath the portières of the door, "how popular I am in England. I had no idea of anything of the sort. Everybody seemed to take such an interest in my personality that I felt quite confused at times. Then there were photographers who wanted to take my photograph, and numbers of people writing to me for my autograph, just as if I were some great celebrity."

There was no comment to be made, and so before leaving I asked which nation had shown most interest in the Eiffel Tower.

"Oh, the Americans by a great deal," said M. Eiffel. "And then the Russians, very great interest. The English also showed great interest; those three nations more than any others. And, apropos of the Tower, I must say I was so sorry that Sir Edward Watkin was ill when I was in London, as I should much have liked to talk with him about his tower for London. It is to be three hundred and fifty metres, is it not? I wanted to hear how the plan is getting on. I am much interested in it. Not that England needs it now to cap my work over here, for, as I have said, the Forth Bridge does that."

I had got out on to the Boulevard Haussmann, and was thinking of whom I had seen and of what he had said, and, in particular, of that terrible science which has brought down to exact mathematical precision the number of victims that must be crushed under the wheels of the Juggernaut Progress, when the newsboys came tearing down the streets with papers to sell which told of this morning's double execution. It was an old woman they had killed, and for a profit of thirty shillings—that is to say, in round numbers, the thirty thousandth part of the market price of human life. They deserved their punishment.

R. H. Sherard.

MONEY-LENDERS.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—The interesting correspondence in yesterday's issue of your paper reminds me of something that occurred in my own experience. A few years ago a lady who had seen happier days, and who had chanced then to know something of my wife, applied to me, having given to one of these "touts" or money-lenders a bill of sale on her furniture. She found interest at the rate of 60 per cent. per annum somewhat difficult to keep up. Having spare cash at the moment, I made the best bargain I could and paid off the London money-lender, whom I have not been sorry to see since figuring in a place that will certainly not improve either his reputation or business. But the point to which I wish to call the attention of any of those "Simple Simons" who are fools enough to have dealings with such worthies, is this. After the bill of sale was paid off and got up, the lady I referred to mentioned to me, quite incidentally, that she and her husband had signed a bill on demand for a similar amount, "merely as collateral security"—so the money-lender told her. As one who was formerly in business, I at once saw "to what base uses" this might, and probably would, be put in course of time; so I telegraphed up to my solicitors in London to insist on this bill being also given up. The reply came back that the money-lender averred that no such document was in existence. My reply was to instruct the solicitors to take the matter into the police-court unless the bill was there and then delivered up; and this telegram led to the immediate production of the bill!

Perhaps my experience may be of use to some of your readers who either directly or indirectly have had to do with some of these blackguards, in London or elsewhere.—Yours truly,

Moffat, March 7. J. G.

Occasional Notes.

The figures of last night's division "must," says the *Standard*, "be regarded as thoroughly satisfactory. Then the *Standard* is easily satisfied, for the Government's majority last night reached its low-water mark (on important Irish debates), as the following figures will show:—

1887.	Precedence for Coercion Bill	89
„	Closure for Coercion	108
„	Second Reading, Coercion	101
1888.	Vote of Censure on Coercion	92
1890.	Mr. Gladstone's Amendment	71

One irregularity begets another. Mr. Smith, as we pointed out yesterday, was obviously out of order in giving notice after the House had adjourned to resume an adjourned debate (which in fact had not been adjourned). The Speaker did not pretend that Mr. Smith was in order; but took the line that as the count-out was unprecedented, so the means to relieve the misfortune might be unprecedented also. Owing to Mr. Gladstone being in an amiable and lenient mood, Mr. Smith was allowed to have his way. But we hope no time will be lost in framing some limits to the practice, which has now received the sanction of precedent, of Ministers giving notices while the House is not sitting. Otherwise, yet another blow will have been struck at the already dwindling rights of private members.

Meanwhile, the mystery of the count-out is as dark as ever. Judgment went in favour of Mr. Akers-Douglas on the plea, as it were, of former good conduct. But does he not owe it to his reputation to explain how the "accident" happened? The custom is for the Whips to keep a "dinner-book," in which they enter the names of members who undertake, at their request, to dine in the House, and be ready to save a count-out whenever it may be moved from the Opposition benches. If there was no such list in existence on Friday afternoon, the count-out was arranged on Thursday, and before Mr. Jennings had matured his resolution. If there was such a list, some "tip" must have been given of an effective character. Why does not Mr. Akers-Douglas explain?

Before the fund could be closed which is being raised for the sufferers in the Llanerch disaster, comes the news of another terrible explosion in a Welsh coal mine, with all the ghastly accessories of anguished women at the pit-head, and stifled, scorched, and mangled bodies underground. Fresh from such lessons in the awful risks which the miner runs every day in his life, and in the heroism with which he meets disaster when it comes, the public will not be disposed to turn a deaf ear to any demand on his behalf that has a show of fairness, even if the shortening of his hours demands a redistribution of the profits as between man and master. Meantime, here clearly is a task for Science, to which she must set herself forthwith. For his work in the bowels of the earth, the miner must have light. But among the gases of a coal-seam light means imminent death, except under conditions which experience has now proved that the men themselves cannot maiutain. There is no lamp which really fulfils its purpose, and which yet is safe. It is useless to blame the men. There must be good reason for a negligence which they persist in in the teeth of that most dreadful Inspector—Death. We expect it of Science that she shall produce the perfect lamp which the recent Commission failed to find.

The same paper which brings the news of the holocaust in Wales challenges Science with the verdict on the West Ham atrocity. The jury, very naturally, "called the attention of the authorities to the want of gas-light, &c., which they thought urgently needed reform." This cry for light in the dark places of London was dinned into our ears not long ago from Whitechapel. How long will it be before in every street in the wilderness of houses, East as well as West, Darkness, the thief's asylum, will be ousted by Light, the mute detective? We may yet see a subdued daylight diffused by some new adaptation of the resources of electricity throughout the night.

The letter of Maria Tshebrikova to the Tzar, which the *Times* publishes to-day is a State document of the first importance. That Russia has women who are capable of daring anything and everything for the sake of their cause every one knows, but hitherto the Russian woman has not shown so much solid political good sense as fiery enthusiasm and heroic self-devotion. But Maria Tshebrikova, who has been arrested and imprisoned as a reward for daring to speak the truth to the Tzar, expresses in a sentence the judgment of almost every student of contemporary Russia:—

> Freedom of speech, inviolability of the person, the freedom of meeting, publicity given to all trials, education widely accessible to all, the suppression of arbitrary administration, and the convocation of the Zemski Sobor—in this is salvation.

The Zemski Sobor is the National Representative Assembly of the Russians, which has the right to petition, but no right of legislation. Even less than this would suffice. The Tzar is not asked to surrender his autocracy, but only to use it energetically and intelligently for the defence of his people.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* has been calculating the percentages in the votes cast at the German elections. It may be useful to throw them into tabular form. We omit the independent groups, in order to bring out the four main parties more clearly:—

	Cartel.	p.c.	Centre.	p.c.	Freisinnige.	p.c.	Socialists.	
1881	1,852,818	36. 4	1,269,577	24. 9	1,061,988	20. 8	311,961	6. 1
1884	2,245,785	39.66	1,378,394	24.34	997,004	17. 6	549,990	9. 7
1887	3,561,568	47. 9	1,628,049	21. 6	973,109	12. 9	763,128	10. 1
1890	2,946,694	26.28	1,620,438	20. 2	1,161,852	16.52	1,341,827	19.08

Sir Henry James repeated at Clitheroe last night the very important declaration he made at Newcastle-under-Lyme last year. Speaking of the uncertainty as to the lines of the new Home Rule Bill, he said:—

> If those who support Home Rule desire to obtain from us a voice in favour of it they must let us know what we are called upon to decide. If that is not done, if the same course pursued at the general election of 1885—in keeping Home Rule in the background—shall be pursued again, the result is inevitable, that this question will not be settled by the vote of the electorate, but it will probably become a question simply of test between the two Houses. The Lords would be bound according to our Constitution to follow to a great extent the voice of the country, but it will be not only their right but their duty to reject the measure not backed by the voice of the country behind it.

The importance of this declaration lies not so much in the appeal to the Lords to reject the next Home Rule Bill (an appeal already made by Lord Salisbury), as in the admission by implication that if the main lines of the bill are laid down before the General Election (as they will be in Resolutions), then the House of Lords will be "bound" to accept the bill as soon as it passes the next House of Commons.

The Romance of a Popular Pianiste.

An Interview with Mdme. Arabella Goddard.

Sir George Grove's sympathetic appeal, and to-night's benefit concert at the St. James's Hall, on behalf of Mdme. Arabella Goddard have once more brought before the public a name which, in years gone by, was as much a household name as are those of Lady Hallé, Miss Ellen Terry, and others the fame of whose art has gone all over the country, and far beyond the sea. Mdlle. Goddard was the musical infant phenomenon of nearly half a century ago. When she was four she played for the first time in public at her native place in France. At the age of eight she performed before the Queen and Prince Consort at Buckingham Palace, and while yet in her teens she became one of the first to educate and elevate the popular taste by bravely playing Beethoven and Bach before audiences musically nurtured on "Home, sweet home," and similar domestic fare. Whole continents, conquered by her art as well as by her beauty, paid their tributes to the young pianiste; not only in England and every European capital was enthusiastic homage paid to her wherever she appeared, but America, Australia, India, and even China and Japan called on her to come and interpret to them the great unknown gods in the realm of sound. Wherever Mdlle. (or later on Mdme.) Goddard went, she received the same enthusiastic welcome, and her career has indeed been as one long day of uninterrupted triumph. But as evening is slowly falling, the promise that "there shall be light at eventide" has not been fulfilled, and at the present moment Mdme. Goddard is lying weak, and ill, and lonely at the lodgings which are all the home that is left to her.

The yellow crocuses and the snowdrops were in bloom on the lawn in front of the house at Tunbridge Wells (writes our representative), and as I was shown into the little sitting-room a spaniel which had lain at the feet of his mistress received me with barks and snarls, and then crept back into its corner to fix its brown, staring eyes on me, and never take them off during the whole of my visit. Mdme. Goddard is still a very beautiful woman, with a crown of silver-white hair, a beauty strangely attractive, and in whose limpid eyes every impression of the mind is faithfully mirrored. Simplicity, refinement, and endless patience characterize the lady whose career has been one of such brilliancy and romance that it is to be hoped she may some day be induced to make use of her journals of the past, and add what would be a work of greatest interest to our literature of music.

"Yes, it might be interesting," said Mdme. Goddard, on my expressing this hope, "to tell something of my life, if ever I get well enough to do it, not on account of the interest which attaches to me personally, for that is of the past, but because from my early childhood I have been brought in contact with interesting people. One of my earliest recollections is of Chopin, nursing me on his knee and praising me for my playing. He used to turn to my mother and say again and again, 'Don't let her play loud; don't make her use the pedals yet, and try to cover defects by noisy playing.'" Those who remember what an exquisite touch the famous pianiste possessed will understand that the master's advice was not lost. "George Sand," Mdme. Goddard went on, "was also frequently at our house, and I remember well how kind and loving she used to be with me. 'Ah, la pauvre chère petite,' she used to say as she drew me close to her, 'elle ne vivra pas; son cœur but tant quand elle joue, et elle est si cernée.' But, you see, I did not die, and I was not naturally a delicate child, only very nervous; music excited me, and as I was always playing, or listening to music, I suppose my brain and my nerves got overstrained. I attribute much of my present nervous prostration and collapse to having done too much in early life. It is interesting to see and hear children like Hofmann and Hegner play, but it is bad, very bad, for the children themselves.

"Another impression from my childhood is when I was taken by Mrs. Anderson, the Queen's instructress on the pianoforte, to Buckingham Palace to play before the Queen and Prince Albert. I was placed by a little table in the room where I was to play, and I remember how I peeped again and again round the corner to see whether the kings and queens whom I expected had yet come in. When they came the Princess Royal, now the Empress Frederick, was with them. She is slightly younger than I, and she came up to me at once and shook hands and said, 'How do you do, Miss Goddard? I am very glad to see you.' The Queen, too, and the Prince were very kind to me, and presently I heard the Princess say to the Queen, 'Mamma, why is Miss Goddard allowed to use the pedals when I am always forbidden to touch them?' Her teachers had evidently enforced the same principle advocated by Chopin.

"A few years after that, when I was not yet out of my teens, I began to play regularly in public. My training had been excellent, though I had many different masters—Thalberg was one of them; he asked whether he might be allowed to teach me, after he had heard me once, and he never would allow my parents to pay for the lessons. It was a pleasure to teach me, he said. Reading music never gave me any trouble; my mother taught me the notes, and after that I went on and taught myself. To read a composition, whatever might be its difficulty, was as easy to me as reading a page from any ordinary book; and Beethoven and Bach became my favourites as soon as I was made acquainted with them. It was at the Cattle Show Concert (called so because they were held during cattle-show week, before any popular concerts were given) that I introduced classical music. It had to be done very carefully, and sugar-plums in the shape of national airs and dances had to be freely given between the more serious compositions.

"What else shall I tell you? Now that it is all over it sounds like self-laudation, but those who can go back and remember the years between 1850 and 1870 will know that it is only stating a fact if I say that wherever I went I was enthusiastically received. Many of the artists with whom I often played are still at their posts; Joachim, Piatti, Hallé, and all the rest are working away, but my day is over." The firelight, which fell in fitful rays on the dusky room, lit up the sufferer's patient face and betrayed the silent tears which had often been in the voice while the story of the past was told, but which, while daylight lasted and they might be seen, were bravely repressed.

"What has made you ill and weak?" I asked, looking with a pang of inward pain at the hands, muffled up in gloves, which twitched so nervously as they lay wearily on the coverlet?—"It has been coming on for years. Overstrain and nervous excitement in early childhood; many years of constant and very exciting—because very attractive—work; and a serious chill caught during a shipwreck while I was on my way out to Australia, and when for one whole long night, together with some of my fellow passengers, was in a boat with the rain beating down upon me, and the storm raging furiously. Later on, after my husband, Mr. Davison, the musical critic, was dead, many other worries and troubles did the rest, and for years past I have felt the prostration, which is now complete, creeping slowly and surely on. As long as I could, I have given lessons, and often and often I have given them from the sofa, going to the piano and then returning to direct from here. But the time came when even that was impossible, and what the future will bring I dare not ask myself. The doctors say rest, and absence of worry, and cheerful surroundings, and change, but it is easier to order these things than to obey the orders. The touching kindness of some friends has helped me to keep above the water so far, and I do not know how to express my gratitude to Mdlle. Janotha, who is getting up the concert for me, and to my fellow-artists who have offered to assist. Mdlle. Janotha is not a personal acquaintance, and she is a foreigner, and that makes her generous action doubly generous.

"You may think," Mdme. Goddard continued after a little pause, "that after my career I ought to have saved money. Perhaps I ought, but thirty and forty years ago artists were not paid as they are now; I have had several unforeseen losses, and while I was well off I could not refuse to help others who came to me with their tales of woe."

"Remember," Sir George Grove had said to me a few hours previously, "that people of a very artistic and enthusiastic temperament are seldom careful in money matters. Mdme. Goddard was generosity itself, and gave as long as she had anything to give."

My visit had come to an end; the patient's strength was exhausted. "It was good of you to come," she said, very quietly; "it will help me over many weary hours to think that I am not quite forgotten. If I get well enough to continue teaching, all will be well. And remember me to Sir George, my old friend, and let him know how deeply grateful I am to him."

"LORD PIGOTT."

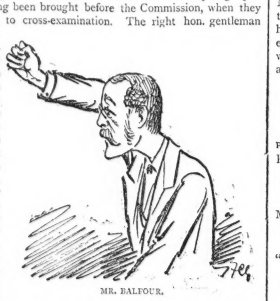
IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY.

THE House was crowded at question time yesterday, but not because of the questions. They were dull enough to weary the most patient listener, and members fidgeted impatiently while Ministers laboriously read out their long-winded answers. But the Government was in no hurry to commence the fight. An air of extreme discomfiture was apparent on the Treasury Bench, and Mr. W. H. Smith's humility when apologizing for the count-out on Friday was worthy of Uriah Heap. On the point of order raised by the Opposition the Speaker was obliged to submit to a good deal of heckling. It cannot be said that he came out of it with perfect success. There was a want of firmness about his rulings which suggested that he felt by no means confident of the soundness of the course he was taking. Ultimately it was decided that the First Lord of the Treasury might move his motion giving precedence to the continuation of the debate on Mr. Gladstone's amendment. The motion and its rider, suspending the twelve o'clock rule, were carried without divisions, and the House settled down to listen to Mr. Sexton. The rumour had gone abroad that the hon. member for West Belfast meant to make important revelations with regard to the secret history of the *Times*' charges, and the benches on both sides of the House were crowded in anticipation of fresh sensations. Mr. Sexton did not disappoint his audience. For two hours and three-quarters did he hold their attention while he produced document after document to prove the intimate connection between the Government and the *Times*, and the reckless way in which the "leading journal" dangled blank cheques before the eyes of possible perjurers. It is impossible to summarize a speech of such length and such importance, but there are one or two points which may be selected for emphasis. First the statement of the convict Nally, that the agent of the *Times* had offered him fortune *and liberty* if he would supply evidence. Secondly, the existence of a letter from Lord Salisbury to Pigott. "Read, read," shouted members on both sides, as Mr. Sexton brandished the document before the astonished House. "It is marked private," said Mr. Sexton with a chuckle of triumph. Thirdly, the arrangement made with Sheridan, by which *his wife* was to receive £10,000, so that he might go into the box and say that he had received no payment for his evidence. Fourthly, the letter from Le Caron to the Knights of Labour in America, offering to provide dynamite for the destruction of the Reading Railroad. Mr. Sexton wound up a speech, which in many ways has been the most important of the whole debate, with a peroration of a power and eloquence that kept the whole House hushed in respectful silence. A burst of applause went up from the Liberal benches as the hon. member ended his magnificent speech, and before the cheering was well over the crowded benches were emptied, and their unprotected morocco was left to brave the storm of Mr. Howorth's oratory. Mr. Sydney Gedge followed, and then Dr. Wallace, who made a most amusing speech, which both sides of the House enjoyed. It was now well past ten o'clock, and every one had returned from dinner, and it was in a House crowded in every corner in anticipation of a great division that Mr. Balfour rose to reply. The Chief Secretary was not in his best form. He constantly hesitated, and was more than once thrown off his line of argument by interjections from the opposite benches. At the outset of his speech, by an amusing slip of the tongue, he spoke of Lord Pigott instead of Lord Salisbury, a slip which the Irish members did not allow to escape unnoticed. He denied that the agent of the *Times*, mentioned by Mr. Sexton, had any authority from the Government to offer his liberty to the convict Nally, and he complained that these "revelations" were sprung upon the House instead of having been brought before the Commission, when they could have been subjected to cross-examination. The right hon. gentleman remarked incidentally that the debate had been considerably complicated by the fact that six of the lawyers engaged before the Commission had felt bound to quarrel in this House about the conduct of the case. He repudiated the idea that the Government had made any charges against the Irish members, and expressed his horror of the forgeries. At the same time he insisted that the "culpable credulity" of the *Times* had been provoked by the "culpable carelessness, and worse than carelessness" of the respondents in not setting their faces more openly against crime. "There has indeed been a revolution in Ireland," he said, "but everything about it that has not been sordid has been criminal, and everything not criminal has been sordid." The speech finally flickered out in a few lame sentences, which had neither the form nor the matter of a peroration.

MR. SEXTON.

AN ATTENTIVE LISTENER.

A DISINTERESTED SPECTATOR (MR. PARNELL, BEHIND THE CHAIR).



MR. BALFOUR.

Sir William Harcourt followed, in a painfully pompous speech. He soon got into violent collision with Mr. Balfour, and a few minutes later with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and then had a fling at Mr. Goschen. None of these sallies was very effective, and, finally, in a peroration inflated with pseudo-sentiment, Sir William brought the debate to a close, and the division was taken—Ayes, 339; Noes, 268; majority, 71. Both sides cheered feebly.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

THE GOLD MINES OF CHILI.

BRITISH investors mainly think of Chili in connection with its nitrate of soda and copper, but its auriferous wealth is also very considerable. Indeed, it is claimed that Chili possesses the largest number of gold mines and deposits in the world, but that for various reasons their working has been abandoned. The people who now work them are poor and without the necessary means for introducing the latest appliances for extracting gold. Two great obstacles in the way of forming companies in England to work the mines are—first, the exorbitant price asked for the properties when a company is suggested, and next, the great distances. Vice-Consul Thomas says:—"If European capitalists really understood their interests, they would form syndicates, with sufficient capital to send out mining engineers, and members of their own bodies, to well-known persons residing here, who could direct them at once to twenty mining centres, from Taltal in the north to Tomé in the south, where they could see the mines for themselves, and after satisfactory examinations and reports of the properties, actually purchase these on the spot. Three or four large businesses could be effected in this way, and a large number of those centres developed to the benefit of everybody concerned. I have the profound conviction that if this idea were carried into effect, Chilian gold would in one year obtain more universal fame than all its nitrate of soda." It should be noted that, while the Vice-Consul speaks thus enthusiastically of the Chilian gold mines as a good investment, his immediate superior is "not yet prepared to support the recommendations of Mr. Thomas as to the advantages offered to investors by the gold mines of Chili."

The Ladies' Corner.

A CLUB FOR FLOWER GIRLS.

Nowadays all grades of society, from the West-end aristocrat to the sweated seamstress of the East, participate in the pleasures attending "club-land," though, of necessity, the benefits accruing therefrom must be of a widely divergent character. During the present winter even the poor "penny-a-bunch" vendors, the flower girls of the streets, have joined the ranks, and now adjourn to their "club" when trade is slack, there to enjoy a welcome break in their unenviable occupation. Especially throughout the recent severe weather has Castle-street, Long-acre, the girls' Pall-mall, been well patronized. That locality is chosen in consequence of its proximity to Drury-lane and Covent-garden, a neighbourhood boasting the homes (save the mark) of many members of the "move on" brigade. Father Skrimshire, the genial priest of Maiden-lane, has launched the movement, and being button-holed recently in the precincts of his church, he gladly volunteered information to a correspondent. Asked as to the origin of the institution, Father Skrimshire explained that notwithstanding the numerous existing homes for the recovery of women, he saw need for the present club, and acting on the principle that "prevention is better than cure," sought to assist those who were struggling hard to obtain an honest though vicarious living.

"By whom are you assisted in your club?"—"I am indebted to several Franciscan Sisters, who throw great energy into the work, and virtually manage the institution. You must know that many of the London flower girls are Irish and Catholic, and they would not think of going to a Protestant home; there is, in fact, a deep-rooted prejudice among that class against anything of an 'industrial' character, and we often experience great difficulty in persuading the girls to join our home."

"What is your daily programme in the club?"—"Well, at present we have but few boarders; though fear need not be entertained on that score. As the institution becomes more widely known, we shall soon have all our beds occupied. The majority of members patronize the warm comfortable room provided, in which through slack periods they may sit and pleasantly pass the time. A good fire, plenty of books, papers, and games are provided for both their profit and amusement."

"And by what means do you seek to improve their position?"—"The Sisters work hard to benefit the girls; on certain evenings you will see a small school in progress, many having received but scanty education beyond the schooling of life in the busy streets. At other times the three R's will give place to lessons in garment-cutting and other needful domestic work, our object being to raise the girls from their gutter surroundings, and to place them as general servants in comfortable homes."

"Are you hopeful for the future of your institution?"—"Certainly I am. The helping hand is highly appreciated by the surrounding poor, and we are able to get well in touch with those living in the squalor and misery of Drury-lane and its neighbourhood. Many a girl whose life is a mere existence finds with us a hearty welcome, comfortable quarters, and a place far preferable to her own so-called 'home.'"

"GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE."

"Development and Character of Gothic Architecture." By Charles Herbert Moore. With illustrations. (Macmillan.) This is a very interesting and ingenious book: likely to be more popular, perhaps, in France than in England, but sure to attract attention everywhere. Mr. Moore claims for France not only that she was the originator of the Gothic style, but that nowhere else was the style practised in any purity. He rejects alike the rough-and-ready definition which identifies Gothic with pointed architecture, and the moral view of the matter which makes Gothic the expression of a certain character. The essence of Gothic consists, he argues, in a particular system of construction—the system, namely, "in which vaulting on an independent system of ribs is sustained by piers and buttresses whose equilibrium is maintained by the opposing action of thrust and counter-thrust." He then enters into an historical and technical examination of French cathedrals to show how they exemplify this system, and of English cathedrals *per contra* to show how they depart from it. "The early pointed architecture in England is," says Mr. Moore, "totally different in its nature from that of the same period in France; and that in constructive principle it differs little, if at all, from the Norman-Romanesque, of which it is substantially but a decorative modification." It will thus be seen that Mr. Moore (who writes from Cambridge, Mass.) has little respect for received opinions, as such; and his essay is likely to excite considerable discussion amonng the experts. But the ordinary reader will find it an agreeable and instructive handbook, and the numerous woodcuts are well adapted to their illustrative purpose.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

KINGSLAND, WILLIAM G. "Robert Browning: Chief Poet of the Age." Jarvis and Son. 2s. 6d.
[A new edition of this useful Browning "primer," with many biographical additions, including several interesting letters (one in facsimile) from Browning to the author. The frontispiece is an excellent photogravure of Mr. Grove's excellent portrait.]

MASSON, Professor DAVID (Editor). "The Collected Writings of Thomas De Quincey."
[Vol. V. of the attractive new and enlarged edition. Contains biographies and biographical sketches. Portraits. Pp. 416.]

"MEMOIR OF T. D. HARFORD-BATTERSBY, late Vicar of St. John's, Keswick, and Honorary Canon of Carlisle. Together with Some Account of the Keswick Convention." (Seeley.)
[The memoir is prepared by two of the Canon's sons. Mr. H. C. G. Moule supplies a Preface. Cloth. Pp. xiii., 230. Portrait.]

"MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS." (John Murray.)
[Mr. Murray has sent us a second edition of the "Handbook to England and Wales." (Pp. 478; 12s.); a "Handbook to Algeria and Tunis, &c." (Playfair. Pp. xiii., 360; 12s.); and the third edition of the "Handbook to the Mediterranean" (in two parts).]

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM. "The Kings of Carrick." (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)
["An Historical Romance of the Kennedys of Ayrshire." Second edition. Cloth. Pp. xi., 320. Price 5s.]

RUSSELL, J., B.A. (Translator). "Guimps's Life of Pestalozzi." (Swan Sonnenschein.)
[Translated from the second French edition, with an introduction by the Rev. R. H. Quick. Cloth. Pp. ix., 438. Portrait.]

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DISCOVERY OF THIRTEEN SKELETONS.

On Saturday and yesterday an extraordinary discovery of human remains took place about a mile and a half outside Carlow, on a small farm held by Mrs. Kelly. Some three or four hundred yards from the back of Pollacton demesne, the seat of Sir Charles Barton, Bart., and lying between the Castledermot and Baltinglass roads, there is a long narrow exhausted sand pit. The road contractor requiring some material commenced to extend the excavation to the west, when his workmen on removing the surface and subsoil came on a human skeleton. A foot or so further away they came on a second skeleton. In the end the remains of thirteen human beings were exposed to view lying in two lines about two and a half deep. There can be no doubt that the remains were those of some who perished in the early part of May 1798, the date of the Carlow outbreak, which, though quickly put down, was followed by a week of slaughter. The remains have been decently interred.

A REAL LIVE BOOKWORM.

The *Graphic* has received from the distinguished botanical traveller, Mr. F. W. Burbidge, M.A., Curator of the Trinity College Botanical Gardens, Dublin, a living specimen of a bookworm which Mr. Burbidge caught *en flagrant délit* of "gnawing up things like the devil!" It is rather remarkable that until the last few years scarcely any one had ever seen a real live bookworm, although its depredations have caused many a heartburn (and, we fear, bad language) on the part of collectors. Ellis, of the British Museum, had only seen one, and that in a volume of the *Spectator*. A fearful-looking monster is illustrated under the title of bookworm in Hooke's "Micrographia," 1665. The specimen which Mr. Burbidge has sent us belongs to the genus *Anobium*, of which there are several species. As in the case of the famous Mazarin Bible, the discovery of one "bookworm" has resulted in several others turning up.

TWO BROTHERS HANGED AT WORCESTER.

Joseph Boswell, twenty-nine, and Samuel Boswell, thirty-nine, gardeners, were executed in Worcester gaol this morning for the murder of Frank Stephens, a gamekeeper in the employ of the Duc d'Aumale, at Evesham, on the morning of November the 10th last. A third prisoner, Alfred Hill, was also sentenced to death, but was reprieved yesterday.

Joseph Boswell came to the place of execution raising his feet in the air, as if seeking for steps, for the caps had been drawn over the eyes of both men just outside the door of the house of execution. Samuel Boswell was almost leaning back in the arms of the two warders who supported him, but when placed beneath the beam he recovered sufficiently to be able to stand alone. Berry's assistant was very nervous, and the work of strapping the men's feet and fixing the nooses round their necks took longer than usual. Meanwhile, both men were moaning as if from convulsions of agony which could not be pent up. "Lord have mercy upon us," they cried almost together. "My dear wife and my poor children," exclaimed Samuel Boswell, and Joseph Boswell repeated the words after him. "The Lord save my soul," they moaned with one voice. Berry's preparations were now complete, and he stood at the lever ready to send the unhappy men into eternity. "Now Sam, goodbye," said Joseph. "Good-bye, my poor boy," replied Samuel. "I hope all will be right." Then the prison chaplain repeated the closing words of the service. Berry touched the lever, the drop fell, and the men died instantaneously.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN ACTRESS.

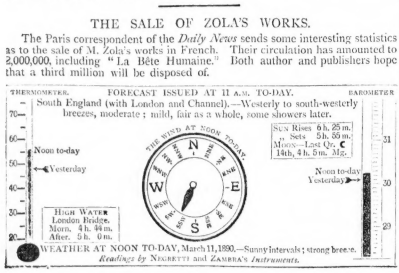
Miss Agnes May, better known as Miss Birchenough, a member of Mr. Lionel Ellis's Company, appearing this week at the Queen's Theatre, Birmingham, in the drama, "The Right Man," met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon. Whilst the lady was rehearsing her part, the rostrum upon which she was standing collapsed, and she fell to the stage, a distance of 7 ft. Two actors escaped with bruises, but Miss May sustained a fracture of the thigh, and was removed to the hospital, where she was detained.

THE CONTEST AT AYR.

Mr. Edmund Routledge yesterday issued his address to the electors of the Ayr Burghs, and in the evening spoke at a crowded meeting in the Ayr Town Hall. A vote of confidence in him was passed.

THE SALE OF ZOLA'S WORKS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* sends some interesting statistics as to the sale of M. Zola's works in French. Their circulation has amounted to 2,000,000, including "La Bête Humaine." Both author and publishers hope that a third million will be disposed of.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
South England (with London and Channel).—Westerly to south-westerly breezes, moderate; mild, fair as a whole, some showers later.
BAROMETER
Sun Rises 6h. 25m.; Sets 5h. 59m.
Moon—Last Qr. 10th, 6h. 5m. Mrn.
Noon to-day
Yesterday
Noon to-day
High Water London Bridge. Morn. 4h. 44m. After. 5h. 0m.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, March 11, 1890.—Sunny intervals; strong breeze.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

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ANOTHER COLLIERY DISASTER IN SOUTH WALES.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

GALLANTRY OF THE EXPLORING PARTIES.

A VOLUNTEER LOSES HIS LIFE.

By an explosion which occurred at the Morfa Colliery yesterday the long list of catastrophes associated with the South Wales coalfields has received an appalling addition. The pit, which is situated in the vicinity of Port Talbot, and is partly under the sea, is owned by Messrs. Vivian and Son. It contains two veins, a "nine-foot," and the "Cribbwr," and it was in the latter that the explosion took place. Upon relief parties descending the shaft, the men engaged in the nine-foot seam were rescued, but a heavy fall blocked the second seam, entombing, it was last night estimated, 160 or more miners.

THE SCENE AT THE PIT MOUTH.

Men working on the pit bank at the time state that the report by which it was heralded was like that of the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance. Huge clouds of dust and smoke belched forth from the pit mouth, and directly these public that the men working in the section known as the nine feet seam were able to make their escape with but trifling injuries, although suffering very much from fright, and therefore no apprehension on their account was felt. The unfortunate fellows employed in the Cribbwr vein, however, were known to be in the utmost jeopardy, and great doubts were from the first experienced as to whether many of them would ever again see the light of day. The exploring parties who commenced to descend the pit shortly after the explosion, and who prosecuted their merciful mission with the utmost vigour, encountered great difficulties from the heavy falls of coal which everywhere barred their progress to the inner workings, and thus they were unable, on coming to bank after their arduous duties below, to relieve the suspense of the anxious ones eagerly in search of tidings at the pit's mouth. Thus the miners in the Cribbwr section remained as it were entombed and cut off from the outside world. The explorers were unable to reach them, while the miners were hemmed in, and even if alive could not meet their would-be rescuers half-way.

"A FACE GRADUALLY CAME INTO VIEW."

This was the situation till an early hour this morning, when an incident occurred which gave rise to joyful hope, only, however, to be too quickly crushed. As an exploring party were attempting to clear away a "fall," some of the blocks of coal in which were as large as trucks, and between the top of which and the roof there was but a small aperture, a hand, and then an arm, and next a face gradually came to view. The explorers were delighted to recognise in the moving object a boy "greaser" named Oates, who was slowly creeping over the obstruction, and thus making his way from the inner working to daylight and freedom beyond. On getting fairly out the lad seemed little the worse for his experiences, and merely exclaimed in Welsh,"Oh, my, what a lot of rubbish we have got through." He was naturally plied with many questions, for he came as a messenger from the entombed miners, but before he could answer first one man and then another appeared crawling over the fall. They were Lewis Jones, repairer; Benjamin Nicholas, repairer; Philip Williams, repairer; and David Davies, labourer—all Welshmen.

HEROISM OF THE EXPLORERS.

The attempts at rescue were of the most heroic character. The first parties of explorers were headed by Lewis Rees and Jones Williams, and went one batch along the airway and the other by the engine plane itself. Those who took the latter route had to climb over several falls, but both got to the bottom of the workings. Here they found a heavy fall, extending quite eighty yards. The two parties, however, were so long away that a third batch was sent to look after them. Before however, these were despatched, Mr. Grey, the manager, sent an old and experienced man named William Dunmer, to see how the atmosphere was. On returning he reported it all right. So three young men were sent under his guidance to look after the other parties. Dunmer's experience was soon brought back by some of this party, who were very weak, that after-damp had been met with, and some of their men had fallen. Another party, bravely headed by Mr. Grey and Mr. Robson, her Majesty's Inspector of Mines, set out. They had not gone far into the return when they found some of the fallen. Mr. Grey and Mr. Robson got both of the head of one and Mr. Grey of the other. But the fearful after-damp came thicker, being driven on by the ventilation, and they had to relinquish their hold and fight for their own lives. Inch by inch they crawled on their hands and knees. It was a veritable fight for life, but eventually they were drawn into pure air. Not to be daunted, however, the rescuers again essayed the task. Eventually ropes were attached to the bodies, and Williams, and they were drawn out and sent to the bank, where they lay until after 6 o'clock, with but just a spark of life in them. They were wrapped in blankets, hot bricks were put to their feet, and hope for them continued to strengthen. A companion of theirs, however, Daniel Brownsell, could not be found, and there is scarcely a shadow of doubt but that the gallant fellow has met his death in the noble work of rescue. Mr. Grey and Mr. Robson were now both quite exhausted, but fortunately Mr. Fred Grey and Mr. Randell, deputy-inspector of mines had arrived, and were ready to take their places. It was then found that the two first batches of explorers were safe, and had met each side of and conversed through the fall.

THE SCENE AT THE PIT'S MOUTH.

The great crowd of women and children who flocked to the scene of the catastrophe yesterday afternoon gradually dwindled away towards the early hours of this morning, the wives, sisters, and other relatives of the poor fellows below going home in quest of a few hours' rest, but even then they did not relinquish their watchfulness. In nearly all the windows of the colliers' cottages at Taibach, Aberavon, and Port Talbot candles were burning throughout the night, and with the approach of dawn the distressed and anxious ones again gathered at the mouth of the shaft, expressing hopes for the best but fearing the worst. One of the most striking sights at the colliery is the appearance of the huge winding gear intact and in full working order. It is customary after an explosion of the force of that of yesterday to see the cage a mangled mass of iron hoisted on to the dismantled but once revolving wheels, but in the present case everything is square and trim at the mouth of the shaft. This is accounted for by the explanation that the great falls which occurred simultaneously with the explosion suffered the first full force of the concussion, the blast thus spending its force before reaching the shaft.

Two sheds have been set apart, one for the dead and another amply provided with beds for the injured should any of the latter be brought to the surface. A local undertaker has received a practically unlimited order for coffins. Up to the present no light has been thrown on the origin of the explosion. The Marcel lamp, one of the most modern and popular, was used, and every precaution appears to have been taken to ensure the safety of the men.

LORD SALISBURY AND PIGOTT.

The Central News understands that the letter which Lord Salisbury wrote to Pigott, and which was referred to by Mr. Sexton in the House of Commons last night, was merely a formal reply to a request that Pigott had made for an interview with him.

In addition to the explanation given to Mr. Balfour as to the alleged letter of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett having asked Mr. Sexton by letter to produce the dates and copies of the alleged correspondence with Pigott, Mr. Sexton has replied that some days must elapse before he can furnish Mr. Bartlett with a reply to his inquiry.

The *Freeman's Journal* denies that the letter from the convict Delaney to Dr. Carte, published in that journal, was stolen from amongst Dr. Carte's papers, as stated by Mr. Balfour last night.

THE MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN CANADA.

NEW AND STARTLING EVIDENCE EXPECTED.

It has been impossible (says a correspondent telegraphing yesterday from Niagara Falls) to obtain interviews with either Birchall or his wife, as the authorities are strictly opposed to their being seen. Mrs. Birchall is completely prostrated, and the coroner's verdict implicating her as an accessory after the crime has been withheld from her, as it would seriously undermine her health. Birchall is as nonchalant in his cell as if in a drawing-room. So complete is the chain of circumstantial evidence now encompassing Birchall that the police do not hesitate to express the opinion that he had deliberately made up his mind to get rid of both Pelly and his wife as soon as he discovered that they suspected him of having made away with Benwell. New and startling evidence is promised at the hearing on Wednesday. A witness will swear to having seen Birchall write the letter to Benwell's father in London, asking him for a remittance of £50. This letter bore the Niagara Falls post mark, February 20, but was undirected by the writer. A witness will swear that he saw Birchall pen the letter after the murder. There does not seem to be any doubt in the minds of the Dominion officials that Birchell murdered Benwell on the afternoon of February 17 in the "Dead Man's Swamp." It is generally conceded that Birchall worked alone in his scheme of alluring Benwell and Pelley. There has been a good deal of talk about the existence of an international plot to lure young Englishmen to their death by bogus advertisements of inviting investment in Canadian land schemes that have no real existence; but so far as is known at the present time, there is no ground upon which to base such supposition. Birchall apparently had no confederate if his wife be excepted, and it is not even yet clear that she was aware that he proposed to murder Benwell.

A Dalziel despatch says:—The Governor-General has received a cablegram from Sir Robert Herbert stating that he knows Douglas Pelly, the gentleman who came over in company with Benwell and Birchall. He gives him a high character for respectability.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRINCE BISMARCK AND SIR J. FERGUSSON.

A Parliamentary paper is issued this morning containing correspondence between the German and British Governments regarding the proposed Labour Conference at Berlin. Prince Bismarck, writing on February 8 last to inform Lord Salisbury of the German Emperor's proposal says: "The competitions of nations in the struggle for trade and the community of interests which therefrom realises it impossible to create successful institutions for the benefit of working men of one country, without curtailing that country's power of competing with other countries. Such institutions can only be established on a basis adopted in common in all countries concerned." Sir James Fergusson (in the absence of Lord Salisbury) replied on the 22nd of February that her Majesty's Government will gladly take part in such Conference, but with reference to certain words in Bismarck's Note, says, "If the words, 'agreements in regard to a limit for the length of the working day' imply a policy of direct legislative restrictions upon the liberty of adult male workmen to work as long as they please, it is right to say that the principles of legislation accepted in this country would preclude her Majesty's Government from making such a proposal to Parliament. If, however, they only suggest provisions for facilitating the conclusion of free agreements upon this matter between employer and employed H.M.'s. Government have no exception to take to its inclusion among the subjects on which the conference will deliberate." Count Hatzfeldt on February 27th submitted to Lord Salisbury a further Note, enclosing text of programme of Conference. To this Lord Salisbury replied on March 6th, finally accepting invitation, and promising shortly to make known to the Ambassador the names of gentlemen to represent Great Britain at the Conference.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* states that it is now believed that the Earl of Dunraven, Mr. Kennedy, of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Burnett, the Labour Secretary to the Board of Trade, will represent this country at the Berlin Labour Conference.

PESTILENCE AND FAMINE IN THE SOUDAN.

CANNIBALISM AND CRUELTY AT SUAKIN.

"The bravest of the brave, the noble Hadendowas and the other Arab tribesmen, who cared nought for our iron, lead, or steel," writes Mr. Bennet Burleigh in the *Daily Telegraph*, "are stricken prostrate by want. Men, women, and children are dying within the fortified lines of Suakin of hunger. Talk of bloodguiltiness, if ever that pressed or weighed as a feather on the public conscience, let it crush now. Where were wont to be seen the trader, the village, the rich tropical fruits of field and garden are now blasted wastes." On the strength of letters from a well-known resident of Suakin, Mr. Burleigh describes how the starving and shivering Arabs seek refuge in Suakin, only to be driven out by the police under an order which prohibits Arabs from the outside passing the night inside the walls In a case where Mr. Burleigh's informant had given a shivering party shelter for the night, the Governor-General recognized his kindness of heart, but informed him that this order must not be again disobeyed. The order, says Mr. Burleigh, is not, and cannot be, executed, for, as his informant states, "when the Bashi-Bazouks, who act as police, attempt to turn them out, the women and children scream, and the men, though beaten with sticks, prefer to lie still and die outright rather than venture back to wander over the plains or hills to die of cold or starvation." The worst is not yet told. An officer writes Mr. Burleigh:—"We are in a miserable state of starvation here. Mothers discarding their children. Children killed and eaten here in the town. I hear that a man buried yesterday afternoon was dug up and eaten during the night." During the day the authorities provide for the poorest within the town a daily ration of a loaf made of doura, utterly insufficient, ten loaves only costing a piastre—2½*d.*; and Mr. Burleigh appeals for help to the scores of brave officers and men who, he is sure, will gladly contribute to save their old foemen from such a terrible fate as starvation.

A SUBWAYS AND OVERHEAD WIRES BILL.

STRONG OPPOSITION.

No fewer than thirty-six petitioners have, within the time limited by the Standing Orders, deposited petitions in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, praying to be heard in opposition to the passing of the bill promoted by the London County Council for constructing subways for pipes and wires under the streets of the metropolis, and for the creation of an efficient system of control over overhead wires and cables. Although this number of petitions is greater than any number that has yet been deposited against any English bill now before Parliament, it does not fully represent the strength of the opposition which this bill will have to encounter, inasmuch as the London water companies and a large majority of the electric light companies have consolidated their oppositions, and are represented by only two out of the thirty-six petitions lodged against the bill. An analysis of the petitions shows that among the opponents are thirteen railway companies, eighteen local and other governing authorities, five gas companies, and six telephone, hydraulic, and other companies.

PARTICULARS OF LAST NIGHT'S DIVISION.

The division on Mr. Gladstone's amendment to Mr. Smith's motion respecting the Special Commission was not marked by any cross-voting, but there were an unusual number of absentees unpaired on the Government side. The amendment was supported, including the tellers, by 192 Gladstonian Liberals and 78 Irish Nationalists. There were twelve Gladstonians absent who had paired, and two, Mr. J. E. Ellis and Pugh unpaired, while there were also absent seven Nationalists—Messrs. Dillon, William O'Brien, Cox, Deasy, Harris, Mayne, and Sir Thomas Esmonde, the numbers of the Opposition being further reduced by the vacant seats at Stoke and West Cavan. The majority which rejected the amendment was composed of 281 Conservatives and 60 Liberal Unionists, there being absent 12 Conservatives paired and the following 15 unpaired: Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Hanbury, the Earl of Bective, Lord Brooke, Sir Gilbert Greenall, the Hon. J. S. Gathorne-Hardy, Colonel Hamilton Colonel Sandys, and Messrs. George Curzon, C. J. Darling, Isaacs, W. F. Lawrence, Sweetenham, Townsend, and Wood. There were also absent the following eight Liberal Unionists: Lord Hartington (in Egypt), Sir Henry James (at Nelson), Sir Donald Currie, Messrs. Caine, Caldwell, T. W. Russell,

THE "CAVE" ON THE COMMISSION REPORT.

The "cave" among the Unionist party is increasing. Mr. Heneage will vote for Mr. Jennings's motion, and there is reason to believe that in addition to Lord R. Churchill and Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Staveley Hill, Lord Curzon, Major Rasch, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Eliot Lees, Mr. Caldwell, and Mr. Caine will vote for it.

Sir Richard Owen rallied a little yesterday.

Mr. John Morley will be present at the Eighty Club dinner to Mr. H. H. Fowler to-night at the Criterion.

THE CHARGE OF SHOOTING AT MAJOR ISAACS, M.P.

THE TRIAL AT THE OLD BAILEY.

This morning, Elizabeth Vincent, an unmarried woman of twenty-seven, residing at 84, Seymour-street, Edgware-road, Marylebone, was placed in the dock at the Old Bailey, and charged with attempting to murder Lewis Henry Isaacs, the Conservative M.P. for Walworth, by shooting at him at 110, Church-road, Richmond, on the 8th of October last year. The case was heard by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and a jury. Mr. Poland, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Besley, prosecuted. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Paul Taylor. "Prisoner at the bar" is a short and rather pretty girl, who does not look more than about two-and-twenty years of age. She was plainly but very neatly dressed, and sat in the dock.

Mr. Poland, in opening the facts of the case, said that the prisoner, whose real name was Fanny Elizabeth Cornish, when fifteen years of age entered the service of Major Isaacs as nursemaid. After this she went to Germany to perfect her knowledge of German; and upon her return Major Isaacs met her, and an intimacy sprung up between them, the result of which was that in April, 1887, she gave birth to a female child, which was named Amy Daisy. Mr. Isaacs took proper care of her by making her an allowance of £400 a year, and he also gave her many presents. Subsequently, however, she made the acquaintance of a young man, and had fallen into bad hands. He received a postcard from her, in consequence of which he went to visit her at Richmond. She opened the door to him herself, and both went into the dining-room, and the door was locked. Here she produced a document for him to sign, in which he was made to state that he violated her when fifteen years of age, and in which he was made to promise her a sum of money. He would not sign the document until the top was torn off, when he did so. She had produced a pistol, and a struggle subsequently took place for its possession; and according to Major Isaacs's evidence she fired at him, wounding him in the arm. Upon the door being subsequently unlocked the young man with whom prisoner had undoubtedly formed a very close intimacy was found standing outside. Major Isaacs left the house and returned home. He was naturally desirous of taking no proceedings in the matter, but was ultimately driven to do so. For the sake of peace, indeed, he had offered to further settle upon her the sum of £8,000, and to give her £2,500 cash down. She would not consent to have the £6,000 settled on the child, and there were other matters—threats and the rest—which at length drove Mr. Isaacs to take proceedings against her. But he faced the inevitable with great reluctance, and his desire now was that the prisoner should be treated in the most lenient way that could be done consistent with the interests of justice.

MAJOR ISAACS IN THE BOX.

Henry Lewis Isaacs was then called and examined by Mr. Besley. He said he was an architect and surveyor. The prisoner was at one time in his service as nursery governess. She then went to Germany, and he met her on her return. Some time afterwards they became unduly intimate and a child was born in 1887. He then made a settlement upon her, Dr. Coker, the accoucheur who attended her, and a lady friend, becoming trustees. £2,000 was settled on the child; £1,000 was given to her to start a business with, and her house was purchased for £500. Subsequently the settled income was increased to £400 for his life. In consequence of a letter received from the witness he went to her house at Richmond. He had been there once or twice before, but he had never seen the young man whom she said she was going to marry. On his entering the dining-room she immediately locked the door, went to a cabinet, and produced a revolver. "You and I are alone in this house," she exclaimed, "and if you wish to leave it alive you will sign that paper." The paper was lying on the table, and with reference to the first statement it contained, saying that he had seduced her with violence, he said: "I will rather suffer a thousand deaths than sign that." He tore the paragraph off, but signed another statement to the effect that he had simply seduced her. She then produced three sheets of paper, upon which was a penny stamp, and desired him to write three cheques upon them. The revolver still in her hand, she told him that if he wished to see his daughter alive, or cared for the prestige of his name he had better sign sign the cheques. He saw it was a plot and felt that he must get the pistol from her. "I saw the pistol in a line with my head," continued Major Isaacs; "I thought it very likely would lead to danger, and I threw up my hand. (There was a table between us.) The pistol was discharged, and I received the bullet in my arm a little below the wrist. I got to her side, and exclaimed, 'I'm shot.' She said 'where?' I pulled up my sleeve and showed her the wound. She had already commenced to scream; and when she saw the wound she kissed me and laid the pistol on the table. There was then a violent kicking at the dining-room door, and a cry of "Open the door!" She opened it. A young man entered the room and demanded to know what it all meant, and who and what I was. I replied that he had better ask the lady. Then I began to feel faint, and asked for brandy and water. She procured it, and afterwards I left the house, the young man accompanying me to the railway station."

Continuing, Major Isaacs told how he went to his surgeon, Mr. Noot, and saw his solicitors; but he took no proceedings until February. A letter from the prisoner containing threats of revenge was put in and read. It has already been published, as also has another letter offering to accept £3,500.

As to some of these letters the Lord Chief Justice took objection that threats were one thing, but that mere negotiations for more money were something quite different.

Mr. Murphy then cross-examined. In reply to his questions, Major Isaacs admitted that the prisoner visited him at his chambers while his wife was alive, but he denied that any improper intimacy took place on any of these occasions. He took her and his daughter out to drive. After this she went to school in Germany

Did you promise to marry her when your wife died?—Never.

He met her at the boat on her return from Germany, and accompanied her to the First Avenue Hotel. He did not seduce her there, but he lunched with her.

You don't deny that she was a virtuous girl when you seduced her?—Oh, yes; she was

You were very kind to her, and she was very fond of you?—I think she was: I can only speak for myself. I know I was very fond of her and passionately fond of the child.

THE NEW MANAGER OF THE "TIMES."

The kind of dual management which has for some time past been in force at the *Times* office, the two sons of Mr. John Walter, "two Kings of Brentford smelling at one rose" (says the *World*) has not worked well. These gentlemen are half-brothers, but do not pull well together. Finally, it has been decided to appoint a new general manager, vice Macdonald, deceased, and the choice has fallen on Mr. Moberly Bell, for some years the representative of the *Times* at Cairo. On Thursday last Mr. Bell was introduced to the heads of departments, and he is now regularly installed. He is reputedly a clever man, but whether he will prove up to the management of a great daily journal remains yet to be seen.

SERIOUS FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—£120,000 DAMAGE.

A fire broke out yesterday in a large cloth warehouse in Cincinnati, and in spite of all efforts to extingush the flames the place was burned to the ground. The damage is estimated at £120,000.—*Reuter.*

END OF THE HUNGARIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

A Reuter's telegram from Vienna says M. Tisza, Count Szapary, and Count Czaky had a long interview with the Emperor yesterday. The Hungarian Ministerial crisis has now been definitively settled by the appointment of Count Szapary to the Premiership, in succession to M. Tisza, who leaves the Cabinet. All the other ministers who held office under the retiring Premier retain their portfolios.

FLEEING FROM FLOODS AT ARKANSAS.

A despatch from Arkansas city by Dalziel says:—The levée near here has been broken down by the floods. The crevasse thereby created is forty feet wide and is increasing in extent. It is feared that five neighbouring parishes may be submerged, and the inhabitants are fleeing from their homes in a state of panic.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO LYNCH A PRISONER.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—Spartansburg, Carolina, has beeo the scene of an extraordinary attempted raid upon a gaol. A wealthy manufacturer named Turner was imprisoned there waiting his trial for the murder of his brother-in-law. His alleged crime had excited extraordinary popular indignation, it being believed that he had also betrayed his sister-in-law. A mob of about four hundred persons marched towards the gaol with the intention of breaking in and seizing the prisoner, who was to be promptly lynched. They had with them a small cannon, and a supply of ammunition and shot. The police appear to have been informed of what was going forward, and had assembled in the public square of the town under the leadership of the mayor, who when the crowd advanced, levelled a revolver at the foremost men, and called upon them to stop. Little resistance was offered, and the police dispersed the mob and spiked the cannon. The would-be lynchers, who appear to have been surprised at the complete arrangements of the police, threaten to renew their attack, and the sheriff is consequently guarding the prison.

WRONGS TO BE RIGHTED IN RUSSIA.

MADAME TSHEBRIKOVA'S LETTER TO THE TZAR.

A few days ago (writes a correspondent of the *Times*) a despatch from St. Petersburg announced that the Tzar had received a threatening letter from a woman named Tshebrikova, and it further stated that a copy of this letter had been left on each of the Ministers. The event has caused considerable sensation, as its author is a lady who enjoyed a high reputation in literary circles. Mdme. Tshebrikova is about fifty years old, and for the last twenty years has been known for her writings on women's questions and on educational subjects. The brilliant position Mdme. Tshebrikova occupied is now sacrificed by this one letter. Her action is all the more remarkable as Mdme. Tshebrikova had no relations with the Russian revolutionary party; she wrote spontaneously, and her letter was not due to any suggestions from the Nihilists. Mdme. Tshebrikova went to Paris, there composed her epistle, and then boldly took it herself back to Russia, caused it to be delivered, and awaited the consequences. Madame Tshebrikova has, of course, been arrested; and it is this display of self-sacrifice and of civic courage which is likely to cause as much effect as what the letter itself contains. The document will, therefore, in its way, become historical. The following are the more important passages:—

Your Majesty,—The laws of my country punish free speech. All that is honourable in Russia is condemned to see thought persecuted by an arbitrary Administration. We witness the moral and physical massacre of youth, the spoliation and flagellation of a people condemned to remain speechless. But liberty, Sire, is the primordial necessity of a people, and sooner or later the hour will come when the citizens, having, under this tutelage, exhausted their patience, will raise their voices, and then your authority will have to yield.

There are also in the lives of individuals moments when they are ashamed of their silence, and then they dare to risk all that is dear to them, so as to say to the person who holds in his hands all the power and all the strength, the person who could put an end to so much evil and so much shame:—"Look at what you allow to take place; look at what you are doing, either consciously or not."

NOT ORDER, BUT ANARCHY.

After showing that all guarantee against the arbitrary conduct of the functionaries has been abolished, Mdme. Tshebrikova exclaims:—

What I say to you is no fable, as your *lacquais* and Ministers would have you believe; it is the truth. Tolstoï himself did not wish to suppress the village justices of the peace; and to your own initiative is attributed the abolition of this last remaining guarantee the peasants possessed. What, were you, able Sire, to burden your own conscience with such a measure—you who knew not what life the people led? Do you imagine that because you are an anointed Sovereign you are a divinity possessing knowledge of all things? If you could, Sire, like the Sovereign in the fable, pass invisibly over the towns and villages, so as to know what life the Russian people live, you would see its misery, you would see how the governors bring up your soldiers to shoot down the peasants and the workmen. You would see that order, maintained by thousands of soldiers, by legions of functionaries, by an army of spies, that order in the name of which every word of protestation is suppressed, that this order is not order at all, but a state of administrative anarchy.

DECORATIONS *v.* THE ROPE AND GIBBET.

After enumerating, at length, all the measures taken against education in the schools, Mdme. Tshebrikova speaks of the censure and persecution of the press, and proceeds:—

The experience of the past reign and your own experience must have demonstrated to your Majesty that the policy of persecution does not attain its object. The day will come when the persecution of the right of thought will seem as the memory of a bad dream; but I fear that the advent of such a day will be accompanied with flames and floods of blood. The whole of your system pushes those who are dissatisfied into the camp of the revolutionists, even those who feel a strong and natural repulsion for all ideas of blood or violence. For one imprudent word, for a revolutionary print often taken out of mere curiosity, a young man, a mere child, is declared to be a political criminal. We have political criminals who are only fourteen years old who are consigned to cellular confinement. The Government that rules 100,000,000 people trembles before children. In our country people are sent for twelve years to Eastern Siberia for offences which in Austria would be punished by two weeks' simple imprisonment. The youth of the country thus trampled upon become red revolutionists. I have a horror of bloodshed, no matter who may be the victim; but when, for the spilling of blood, we find that on one side decorations are distributed, and on the other there is the rope and the gibbet, it is easy to understand the sympathies of young, enthusiastic, and heroic youths. By the side of the draconian punishments inflicted by the tribunals we have also the punishments by administrative order. By these latter the Government gets rid of its enemies, against whom there is insufficient proof. A man is killed, not because there are established proofs against him, but because police functionaries are inwardly convinced of his guilt, and such conviction is based on the reports of spies, compared by the higher functionaries themselves to "a source of troubled waters." This is the way orders of deportation are drawn up:—"Though there are no proofs on which to condemn ——, still he is exiled to ——." These warrants will be transmitted to posterity, and it is said that your Majesty's signature is affixed to such orders.

HOW ASSASSINS ARE MANUFACTURED.

The political prisoners are the victims of arbitrary conduct which at times assumes an absolutely savage character. The Minister Tolstoï was himself alarmed by the extent of the spoliations and massacres. Every prison gaoler, every *étape* officer, may without danger to himself rob, strike, martyrize the unfortunate prisoners, the poor women, and children. The lower falls a stone the greater the shock; thus each order of repression descending lower and lower in the administrative hierarchy augments progressively in its destructive force and falls on defenceless victims. All their complaints are useless. The victims protest by voluntary starvation, or by some act of violence which is often an act of folly. All these measures of terrorism, which commence with exile under administrative order and end by the gibbet, do not effect the object for which they are intended. The number of political criminals will increase every day. The imagination of the young people will become accustomed to the idea of exile, to the executions; their number will go on increasing, because the cause of these political offences is firmly rooted in our political and social condition. A Government which defends itself by means that are condemned by all public moral sentiment, such as exile by administrative order, spies, flogging, the gibbet, and bloodshed, itself teaches to the revolutionists the Jesuitical principle that the object justifies the means. Where the victims of autocracy die by the thousand, where people are flogged to death with impunity, an ardent feeling of commiseration will always bring into existence those who are willing to seek revenge.

HOW SALVATION MAY BE FOUND.

The policy of Nicholas I. cost Russia a heavy price. Your Majesty's reforms make Russia go backwards towards this lugubrious epoch. The lessons taught by the Crimean campaign compelled your father to alter the policy of Nicholas I. Is an equally cruel lesson necessary to lay bare the rottenness of a similar state of affairs?

Your salvation depends on your return to the reforms commenced by your father. Freedom of speech, inviolability of the person, the freedom of meeting, publicity given to all trials, education widely accessible to all, the suppression of arbitrary administrations, and the convocation of the Zeniskisobor, or National Parliament—in this is salvation. One word from you, and we shall have in Russia a pacific revolution which will constitute a luminous page of history. Should you, however, desire to leave in the history of your country a sinister blot, you will not hear the malediction of posterity, but your children will hear it, and what a horrible legacy you will have left them. You are, Sire, one of the most powerful monarchs of the world; I am but an atom among a crowd of millions of beings similar to myself whose fate is in your hands And yet my conscience, my right, my duty as a Russian woman compel me to speak out what is on my mind and to say what I had to say.

MARIA TSHEBRIKOVA.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN AMERICAN DAIRIES.

A Dalziel's telegram from St. Paul's, Minnesota, says:—An English syndicate, with a capital of 300,000 dols., has paid 200,000 dols. for the control of the largest line of creameries in the United States, and probably in the world. Mr. Henry Villard, the well-known financier, and Messrs. Brown Brothers are interested in this venture, and it is said this line of dairy farms is to be extended along the route of the Northern Pacific Railway to the coast.

A CANADIAN NAVAL BRIGADE.

A Toronto telegram to Dalziel states:—A meeting of citizens has resolved to ask the Dominion Parliament to vote a grant of money for the organization of a Canadian naval brigade.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Oxford paddled to Hammersmith on the ebb this morning, and rowed hard from there to Putney Bridge. Commencing at 34, they dropped to 30, covering the distance in 8 min. 22 sec., the work being well done and the crew together. The water was smooth and the wind behind them. Cambridge only tubbed and tried the new boat. Both will be out again about four.

Lord Stanhope has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Kent.

The Tenants' Defence Fund in the *Freeman's Journal* to-day exceeds £51,000.

Mr. Chauncy Depew is confined to his bed with a severe attack of influenza.—*Dalziel.*

The *Freeman's Journal* says that Mr. Vincent Scully, Deputy Lieutenant of Tipperary, is named as the probable Nationalist successor to Mr. Biggar in the representation of West Cavan.

Mr. Dillwyn has been elected chairman, Mr. Philip Stanhope chief, and Mr. William McArthur junior whip, and Mr. Jacoby treasurer of the Radical committee.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* to-day again denies the truth of various sensational statements in ex-Sergeant Palmer's *Nineteenth Century* article. He also publishes telegrams from officers of the Cameron Highlanders, declaring that the Fenian and camels'-blood-drinking stories are false.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

ATTENTION OCCUPIED WITH THE SETTLEMENT.—MARKETS QUIET.—CARRYING-OVER RATES.

There is not much demand for money in the open market apart from the requirements in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement, and rates are easy. Loans for the day are worth 3 per cent., while advances for a week are obtainable at 3¼ per cent. On Stock Exchange securities with a margin the general charge for loans for the fortnight ranges from 4 to 4½ per cent. The discount rate for three months' Bank paper has now fallen to 2⅞ to 3 per cent., with not much business secured at the higher figure.

Stock Exchange operators are busy with the adjustment of the account and scarcely anything in the way of new business has been done. What few movements have taken place are slight, and there is nothing calling for special attention. The charges for carrying forward transactions it is not desired to close in the Home Railway market are, as a rule, rather easier than last time, while there is some scarcity of North Western, Great Eastern and District, Great Western and Midland are carried over at about ¼ contango, while on North Eastern the rate is no more than ¼ to ⅜ contango, after opening at 5-16 to 7-16. The charge on Brighton Deferred is 3-16 to 5-16 contango, compared with ¼ to ⅜ last time. In the Foreign Government department the charge against speculators for the rise in Egyptian descriptions is 2 to 4 per cent. in the case of Unified, and 3 to 5 per cent. on Preference and Daira; Spanish are again rather scarce. The general rate on American Railways is 4½ to 5½ per cent. against 5½ to 6½ per cent. at the last settlement. On Trunks rates are about the same, namely, ⅛ to ¼ on the Preferences and Guaranteed. Mexican Railway Preferences are less plentiful, and are carried over at practically no change.

The subscription list for the preference shares in the Morgan Crucible Company (Limited) will be closed for both town and country to-morrow.

The lists of applications for shares in the Penjom Pahang Gold Company (Limited) will close to-morrow.

The first batch of letters of allotment and regret in the Kensington Co-operative Stores (Limited) has been sent out.

We are officially informed that the entire balance of the unissued Ordinary shares of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, amounting to £138,000, has now been placed at par among the friends of the canal, without commission or discount. The whole of the share capital having thus been disposed of, the directors purpose issuing the remainder of the Mortgage Debentures during the present year, and in that issue the shareholders will have the preference of allotment.

We are informed that the bills of Messrs. Browne and Wingrove, melters and refiners, have been returned. The firm is an old one, having been formed originally as Browne and Brind in 1804, and it assumed the style of Browne and Wingrove in 1834. The liabilities are very large, but the assets are believed to be considerable. The failure is immediately due to losses incurred in transactions entered into on the Continent. The firm acted as melters and refiners to the Bank of England.

The Caledonian Railway Company's Report shows an increase in receipts for the past half-year of £48,680, and an increase in expenses of £51,761. The directors point out that the increase in the receipts (which might have been greater but for the unsettled condition of the mineral industries in Lanarkshire) has been absorbed by the higher prices ruling for locomotive coal and other materials, by advances in the rate of wages, and increased taxation.

The total receipts of the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company for the past half-year show an increase of only £983, whilst the addition to the expenses is £15,358. The miscellaneous receipts have fallen off £7,355, but the traffic receipts have increased £8,338.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* North Eastern ⅜, Chatham Preference ¼, and Hull and Barnsley ⅛. *Receded:* Caledonian ⅝, South Eastern Deferred ¼, Brighton Deferred, Great Western, North Western, and Sheffield Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Brazilian 1888 ½, Turkish Group 2 ⅛, and Egyptian Unified 1-16. *Declined:* Buenos Ayes Cedulas I ¾, Cedulas J ¼, and Bulgarian ¼.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Risen:* Erie Second Mortgage and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼ each, and Milwaukee shares ⅛. *Fallen:* Union Pacific shares ½, Louisville and Nashville ⅜, Illinois Central ¼, Erie shares ¼, Northern Pacific Preference ¼, Denver Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Lake Shore, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Atlantic Firsts ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Mexican Second Preference ½, the Ordinary ⅜, the First Preference ¼, and Grand Trunk Guaranteed ⅛. *Lower:* Central Argentine 1, and Canadian Pacific ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Gold Fields of South Africa, Eastman's Ordinary, and Elmore's Copper ⅛ each.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) Money	97⅛	¼
Do. Account	97 5/16	7/16
Do. 1905	99	½
New 2½ per Cents.	94¾	5
Local Loans Stock	102¼	¾
India 3½ per Cents.	107½	8
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru	70¾	1
Egyptian Guar. ..	100	1
Bk. of England St.	334	7
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	111½	12
Do. 3 p. ct. Scrip	102	½
Birmgham 3½ p. c.	110	11
Leeds 4 per cent. ..	115	17
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	112	½
Manchester 4 p. c.	126	8
COLONIAL SECURITIES.		
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	95	6
Cape 4 p c Cons Ins	110½	11½
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	110½	11½
Mauritius 4 p c Ins.	107	8
Natal 4 p. c. C1937	109	10
N.S Wales Ins 1933	113	15
" 3½ 1924....	102½	3½
NewZlnd 4 p.c. Cons.	107	8
Queenslnd 4 p.c. Ins.	110	11
S. Austln. 4 p.c. Reg.	109½	10½
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1885	111½	12⅛
W. Austrlia 4 p.c. Ins.	109	11
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentn 4½ p.c. 1886	77½	8½
Do. 3½ p.c. Extnl.	60	2
Do. Cedulas A ..	42½	3½
Do. " B....	41	2
Austrian Gold	93	5
" Silver..	74	6
Brazilian 4½ 1888..	86	7
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	76	½
Do. " (partly pd)	12	11 dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883	100	1
" Cedulas "I"	32	3
" " "J"	30½	1½
Bulgarian	89	90
Chilian 4½ pc. 1889	102	4
Costa Rica A......	90	2
" " B......	87	9
Ecuador, New	23¾	4¼
Egypt. State Dom.	103½	4
Do. Unified	94½	⅝
Egypt. Preference.	104	¼
Do. Daira Sanien	84	½
French 3 p.c. Rentes	87¼	¾
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	104	½
Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4.	90¼	¾
Do. 4 p. c. Mon.	75	½
Hung. Gold Rentes	86¼	¾
Italian	91⅜	½
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888.	95	½
Peruvian 5 p. c. 1872	16¾	17
Do. 6 p. c.	20	¼
Portuguese	63⅛	⅜
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	94	⅛
Spanish 4 p. c.	73 5/16	7/16
Turkish, 1854	102	4
Conv. A	39¾	40¼
Do. B	24½	¾
Do. D	17⅞	18⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	97¼	¾
5 p. c. Defence ..	102¼	¾
5 p. c. Priority ..	97	9
Uruguay Unified ..	72¾	3¼
Do. 6 p. c. 1888 ..	85½	6
Virginia Funded ..	45½	6½
U.S. 4½ p. c.	105	6
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Brighton Ordinary	154	6
Do. A	150¼	½
Chatham Ordinary	23⅛	⅜
Do. Preference	108¾	9¼
Caledonian	123⅛	⅜
Great Eastern	83⅞	4⅛
Great Northern ..	120	2
Do. A..........	102½	3½

Great Western	161½	2
Hull and Barnsley.	37½	¾
Lanc. and York. ..	121	2
North Western....	175½	6
South Western	154	5
Manch. and Sheff..	86	8
Do. A	46	¼
Metro. Consolidated	75½	6
Do. District ..	29¾	30¼
Midland	141¾	2¼
North Brit. Pref...	78	¼
Do. Def.	61	¼
North Eastern	164½	¾
North Stafford	111	13
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred..	102⅝	⅞
Taff Vale	76	9
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific....	74¾	5
Cen. Pacific Shares	33	½
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	69	¼
Denver & R. Grande	15½	16
Do. Preference	47¼	¾
Illinois Shares	117	½
Lake Shore	107½	8
Louis & Nash	86	¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10½	11
N.Y. Central Shares	109	½
New York Ontario	17⅞	18⅛
N. Y. Erie Shares	25¾	6
Do. Second Mort.	103¼	¾
Norfolk & West. Pref	61¾	2
N.Y., P. & O. 1st M	33½	4
North Pacific Pref.	75	½
Ohio & Mississippi	20¾	1¼
Pennsylvania Sh...	55¾	6¼
Phil & Read Sh. ..	20	¼
Union Pacific Sh ..	64¾	5¼
Wabash Preferred..	30½	1
Do. Gen. Mort.	48⅛	9½
Grand Trunk Ord..	10 9/16	11/16
Do. First Pref. ..	72⅜	⅝
Do. Second Pref.	48⅞	9⅛
Do. Third Pref.	27⅛	⅜
Do. Guaranted..	77	¼
Mexican Ordinary	36½	¾
Do. First Pref...	16¾	17¼
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	72¼	¾
Mexican Central ..	71½	2
Mexican National	56	7
Lombardo-Venetian	11⅝	¾
Nitrate Railway ..	16¾	17
Taltal	4¾	5¼
B. Ayres & Rosario	164	8
Do. Great Southern	184	9
Central Argentine..	163	6
S. Paulo (Braz.) ..	44	6
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	14½	15½
City Bank	22	3
Colonial	50	2
Consolidated Bank	8¼	¾
Imperial	19½	20½
Imperial Ottoman..	11 5/16	7/16
London and County	88	90
Lloyds	26½	7½
Lon. and Westmtr.	69	71
London Joint Stock	40	1
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	56½	7½
Provincial of Ireland	24	5
Stnrd. Bk. of S. A.	55½	6½
Union of London ..	41	2
National Discount	11½	12
TRUSTS.		
Fn. & Cl. Gov. Df.	135	8
Gov. Stk. Invst. Df.	110	14
Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6⅞	7⅛
Stock Conversion..	1½	¾
South African Gold	2⅜	⅝
Trus., Ex., & Sec.	6½	7
MINING & LAND.		
Indian Con. Gold	2/3	2/9
Mysore Gold	6⅛	¼

Ooregum Gold	2⅝	¼
Cape Copper	3 7/16	9/16
Namaqua	1⅞	2⅛
Mason & Barry....	6 3/16	5/16
Rio Tinto	15⅜	½
Tharsis	4½	⅝
Montana	1¼	⅜
De Beers	16⅜	⅝
Griqualand West ..	5¾	6
New Jagersfontein.	12¼	¾
City and Suburban.	7¾	8
Jumper's Gold	7¾	8
Jubilee	5	¼
Robinson	3½	⅝
Salisbury	7	½
Sutherland Reef ..	4	½
S. Afcn. Exploratn.	18¾	19¼
Do. New	2	½pm
G. F. of Sth. Africa	4½	¾
Exploring Co.	15	17
Oceana Land......	10⅛	⅜
Southern Land	⅞	1⅛
Transvaal Land ..	½	¾pm
TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE		
Anglo-American ..	49	50
Do. Preferred ..	82½	3½
Brazilian Submarine	12⅝	⅞
Direct United States	10	¼
Eastern	13⅞	14⅛
Do. Extension ..	13¾	14
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅜	⅞
National Telephone	5⅛	⅜
OMNIBUS AND TRAM		
Lon. Gen. Om.	180	90
London Road Car	5¼	¾
London Street	11¾	12¼
London Tramways.	14¾	15¼
North Metropolitan	13¼	¾
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	211	15
Grand Junction....	122	7
Kent..............	271	6
Lambeth	254	8
New River, New ..	360	5
Sthwrk & V'xhall..	164	9
Tarapaca	9¾	10¼
West Middlesex ..	260	5
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	52
Imp. Continental ..	211	16
South Metropolitan	278	83
Do. B	224	7
Do. C	230	40
London Electric ..	2¼	3
Metrpltan Electric	5¾	6
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp's..........	7	¼
Bell's Asbestos	11⅞	12⅛
Guinness and Co...	342½	5
Hotchkiss	6½	7
Maxim-Nordenfelt.	2¼	½
Bryant and May ..	13⅜	⅝
Eastman's Ord	16¼	½
Elmore's Copper, &c	6½	¾
Spratt's Patent	7⅜	⅝
Liverpool Nitrate..	11	13
Colorado Nitrate ..	4	½
Primitiva Nitrate..	14¾	15¼
Rosario	3	4
San Pablo	3½	4
San Jorge	5¾	6½
San Donato	2½	3
Tamarugal.........	2	¼
Salt Union Shares	11¾	12
P. and O. Steam Def.	193	8
Royal Mail Steam	71	4
Hudson's Bay	20	½
Suez Canal........	90¾	1½
E. & W. India Docks	16	18
Lon. & St. K. Dock	33	4

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Motto for the Attorney-General (slightly varied from a popular poet):—

Oh, what a *wretched web* we weave
When first we *practice* to deceive.

⁂

University Hall, which Mrs. Ward and her friends are going to take possession of, occupies a considerable slice of Gordon-square. It is more imposing within than without, the principal feature of the interior being the handsome and lofty dining-hall, the walls of which are painted with some very striking frescoes, one end being occupied by a portrait of old Crabb Robinson. There are lecture-rooms and a library on the first and second floor, the students' rooms, many of them cosy and comfortable, being up aloft. It was a sort of residential adjunct to University College close by, and was, of course, a Unitarian stronghold.

⁂

That was a fine satirical touch—the best kind of satire—in the Dean of Manchester's sermon on poor Elizabeth Mapp, the last Hetty Sorrel, or, rather, the last modern Hagar, who, outcast and starving, could not bear to look on the sufferings of her child. If we must hang her, "he was sure," said the Dean, "there ought to be a very long and painful procession to the gallows, beginning with the clergy who had neglected their duty; the politicians who had declared that religion had no concern with law or politics; the journalists who had put an issue of strife before all other issues; the lawyers who were contented to administer law blindfold; and respectable citizens, in troops, who were content to rise early and retire late, spending their time between business and pleasure, disclaiming the duty of being their brothers' keepers, while revenue returns increased and cotton mills multiplied." Hans Andersen might have drawn such a procession, and headed it with the Emperor who wore the invisible clothes.

⁂

It is generally supposed that we are becoming more humane in our treatment of dumb animals. Cock-fighting, dog-fighting, badger-baiting, and such delightful "sports," have been put down by a strong hand, though they may still be practised in the dark places of great cities without the interference of the law. But what is this we read in the morning's papers about certain very similar atrocities which took place in the hot light of an Indian day?

⁂

The Maharajah of Jeypore was the host, and this is the entertainment he provided for his guests:—

The two elephants, on entering the open space, chased away, it is said, the thirty or forty spearmen who incited them to the combat, and thereupon they charged each other. After fighting with equal success for some time, they were separated with charges of gunpowder-smoke directed towards them. The Royal party then went to another open court, where the fights were carried on in succession between pairs of quail, partridges, cocks, black bucks, hogs, deer, rams, sambhur, bears, and buffaloes. "The animals," says a witness of the scene, "were all in excellent condition and fought with great fury, especially the rams, sambhur, and boars."

The "guest" of the occasion was Prince Albert Victor, and he was supported by "all the European residents and tourists in Jeypore." Not one of them had the courage—I put it kindly—to leave the disgraceful orgie. Does the Empress of India sanction these things?

⁂

Here is the account of King Lobengula *chez lui*, which Major Melladew has written home. Major Melladew and Captain Fergusson, it will be remembered, were the bearers of the Queen's letter to the Matabele monarch. "The King," he says—

The King, whose only clothing consisted of a rug thrown over his lap, weighs over 20 stone. Never have I seen such a brutal, sensual, and cruel expression as he has. However, he received us very well, and after our Royal letter had been read and translated, some excellent beef was produced, and we were soon busy tearing it up with our teeth and fingers. Next week commences the big war-dance, so probably we shall not get away for at least a fortnight. The King returns to his capital to-morrow, owing to gout. He is now being attended by witch doctors. Last September and October he killed 400 people, but has never touched a European.

⁂

Professor Tyndall the neighbour seems to be as cantankerous as Professor Tyndall the controversialist is ill-mannered. "I was down in Surrey the other day," writes a correspondent, "and passed the Professor's house near Hindhead. There at the edge of his grounds I saw some extraordinary objects—huge erections, disfiguring the landscape, built up of a scaffolding of poles covered with wattles. The whole structure was stuck all over with dead heath. There were several of these eyesores about, each nearly the height of a house. And what do you think they turned out to be? Why, barriers put up by Professor Tyndall to screen him from the eye of the *profanum vulgus!*

⁂

"It appears that of late a house or two has been built within field-glass range of his own. Annoyed by the idea that he might be the cynosure of neighbouring eyes, the Professor threw up these peculiar outworks wherever the line of sight led on to the dwelling of another human creature. Cut off from an unsympathetic world, that is daily lending itself more and more to the damnable heresies of Home Rule, the Professor behind his mimic Wall of China ruminates columns of vituperation, unseeing and unseen."

⁂

To-day (Tuesday) the London daily press celebrates its anniversary, for on March 11, 1702, the first *Daily Courant* was launched by "E. Mallet, against the Ditch at Fleet Bridge," a spot very near to the present *Times* office. The paper consisted of a single sheet, and was started to supply foreign news, and the editor assured his readers that he would not insert comments of his own, "supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves." However, like modern editors, that gentleman had after a time to supply "home" news, and the following clipping from a later number displays a tone as stinging and trenchant as many a present day effusion:—

If this criminal has vindicated justice and lawfulness, he certainly deserves the thanks of his country; and those who have raised the clamour against him deserve the punishment which is due to the doing such an injury to the character of an innocent person. But if, instead of this, he has notoriously ridiculed and vilified justice and lawfulness, he deserves, and ought to receive, some exemplary punishment.

One might almost imagine this to be a comment on an "alleged Irish criminal" of the present day.

⁂

The annexed portrait of Mdme. Goddard, an interview with whom appears in another column, was taken at the time when the famous pianiste first appeared before the public as the interpreter of the music of Beethoven, Bach, Thalberg, and other composers of classical music. "There must be portraits galore of Mdme. Goddard," Sir George Grove remarked a few days ago; but our representative, who interviewed the lady, found that the only likeness of herself she possessed was a large copy of the portrait we give, and which was stowed away out of sight, so as not to remind the sufferer of "the days that are no more."

MDME. GODDARD.

⁂

A correspondent, who appears to possess the most authentic sources of information, writes to point out that, notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, Mdme. Goddard's distressing circumstances were by no means exaggerated. He adds: "Although Mdme. Goddard's son asserts that her relatives are both ready and willing to help her, the fact remains that they have not as yet done so, though her need has been pressing for some time."

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 48, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

UNIVERSITY NOTES AND NEWS.

I. OXFORD. (FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The 'Varsity crew have got into their new Clasper, and continue to improve steadily. This week they are the guests of Lord Londesborough at the Lyric Club at Putney. The constitution of the crew continues to be the same.

Mr. A. Chamberlain is going to speak at a meeting of the 'Varsity Unionist League next term.

On Wednesday the 'Varsity sports came to an end. W. B. Thomas, of the House, won the 100 yards, which was the first event of the afternoon. He was hard pressed by A. Ramsbotham, of Exeter, but won by something less than a yard in 10-3-5th seconds. Macdonald, of St. John's, threw the hammer 89 ft. 8 in., and F. E. Johnson, of Magdalen, secured the high jump by clearing the bar at 5 ft. 6 in. A good race was witnessed in the half-mile between Robertson, Glasgow, of Magdalen, and Park Goff, of Trinity, the former finally winning in 2 min. 5 3-5 seconds. The long jumping was not good, the best jump being 20 ft. 10½ in. by W. Gordon, of University. P. R. Lloyd, of Pembroke, won the quarter-mile in 51 min. 2-5 sec., Thomas, of the House being second.

The three miles was of course entirely in the hands of the President, W. Pollock-Hill, of Keble, who took 15 min. 51 sec. over the course, fairly running away from A. J. Fowler, of Corpus, who was second.

The selections to represent Oxford against Cambridge at Queen's Club on the 26th are as follows:—

One mile.—Pollock Hill of Keble, and B. C. Allen, of C.C.C. Three miles.—Pollock Hill, C. A. Pease (Lincoln), and A. J. Fowler (C.C.C.). Quarter mile.—P. R. Lloyd (Pembroke), and W. B. Thomas (Ch. Ch.). Hurdles.—J. King (St. Katharine's) and L. R. Wilkinson (Ch. Ch.). Hammer.—K. L. Macdonald (St. John's). Weight.—A. A. Allen (Univ.), and K. H. Moss (Keble). High Jump.—F. E. Johnson (Magdalen).

Broad Jump.—W. Gordon (University) and R. M. Laurie (Christ Church). Hundred Yards.—W. B. Thomas (Christ Church). The other representatives have still to be chosen. It is, however, very probable that Ramsbotham, who is a really first-rate sprinter, will run with Thomas for the Hundred. The action of the President in competing both in the mile and three miles has been criticised, and it has been suggested by an old Blue that he should only run in the latter race, entrusting the mile to Thomas, Goff, and Allen; in this case Thomas would have a better chance to Lloyd, who is, we believe, more than accustomed to meet any Cambridge opponent.

I hope that the correspondence between a magistrate and a money-lender which the *Pall Mall Gazette* published on the 6th, was generally read by undergrads. The "Fresher" is invariably greeted by shoals of confidential communications from these thieves, who, it is to be feared, often find an easy prey in the young undergraduate. A boy fresh from school, and for the first time in proud possession of a cheque-book, is generally very extravagant, and soon finds it useful to avail himself of the generosity of these money-lenders, little reckoning on the burden with which he is hampering or ruining himself.

II. CAMBRIDGE. (FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Mysterious rumours are afloat of a certain manuscript much in request. The British Museum, the Bodleian, and the University Library here, it is said, are all eager for the prize, of which the nature and whereabouts are being kept secret, though there is a reason for supposing it to be of especial legal interest. The report of the University Press states that it will provide £5,000 for the purpose, but I believe more money than that will be required altogether.

Next Friday's concert, which will be the last of the term, will in all probability be also the best. Dr. Joachim is expected to play in a violin concerto by Spohr and the well-known violin chaconne by Bach. Wagner's "Parsifal" and Dr. Stanford's early opera "Savonarola" will also be given, and the vocalists will be Mr. Hirwen Jones and Mr. Plunket Greene, already so popular at Cambridge.

The weekly concert of the Musical Club was this week replaced by a concert given by a deputation from the Oxford Musical Union, who were entertained after their performances by a dinner at the Red Lion Inn. The Cambridge Club is to return the visit to-morrow.

I was interested to see in your list of "To-day's New Books" for Friday last "Sunlight and Shade," by E. A. Newton. Mr. Newton is a King's man, and a familiar figure at the Union, of which he is the present secretary. I understand that melody is his forte.

The University Athletic Sports last week did not produce anything very brilliant. Saturday, indeed, the weather was bad, windy, and several showers falling. Almost all the events showed a marked falling off from last year. In putting the weight, however, Elder secured the proverbial exception—36ft. 6½ in. is a good advance on 30ft. 6½ in. The three mile race was a very exciting one. Green was closely pressed, and indeed at times overtaken by Benn, only getting away from him just at the finish. In the Hundred Yards, too, there was a hard run for the second place, finally secured by Prest. Jennings was again successful in the High Jump, though he was 2 inches below his last year's record.

ENGLISH M.P.'S AND NEW TIPPERARY.

It is stated that a number of English members of Parliament intend to go Ireland in the Easter recess for the purpose of being present at the founding of New Tipperary.

ESSAYS BY THE LATE MR. COTTER MORISON.

Mr. John Morley is preparing for the press a volume of essays by his friend the late Mr. Cotter Morison on subjects connected with the history of France. A few of these essays have been published already; others were left by their writer in manuscript; and together they will form the only memorial of the studies to which Mr. Morison had devoted a great part of his life with the intention of one day producing an *opus magnum* on the subject.

THE NEW CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

His Excellency Sie-Fou-Ching, the new Chinese Plenipotentiary, was yesterday entertained at a grand banquet at the Hôtel Continental, Paris, by his predecessor, Liou-Joui-Feng. General Tcheng-Ki-Tong and the whole of the staff of the Imperial Legation were present. The new Minister is fifty years of age, and it appears, a poet of great celebrity in his own country.

A LADY THROWN IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

Whilst hunting with the Wheatland Hounds at Deuxhill, near Bridgnorth, Mrs. Rowland Hunt met with a serious accident. During a fast run she was thrown violently from her horse, and on being picked up was found to be unconscious. Medical assistance was soon at hand, and it was understood there were no bones broken. The horse was so dreadfully injured that it had to be destroyed at once.

MEISSONIER'S NEW PICTURE.

The jury of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts have (a Paris telegram says) commenced the task of examining the works sent them. The most important work sent in so far is a picture by Meissonier, entitled "Napoleon à Jena," representing Napoleon I., surrounded by a brilliantly uniformed staff, watching the progress of the battle in the plain at the foot of the hill on which they are placed.

GENERAL BOOTH AND HIS ORGANIZATION.

The Salvation Army is sending out from the training home from ninety to one hundred men and women as commissioned officers every month. General Booth has ordered the discontinuance of the term "lecture" in connection with Salvation Army meetings, except by special permission. The use of printed services of song, recitations, and magic lanterns are entirely prohibited. No sale of work, exhibition, or Christmas tree, or anything of the kind, may now be arranged without the consent of headquarters.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS AT TROY.

The following portion of a private letter from Dr. Schliemann has been made public at Berlin:—"I intend at the beginning of March, in company with Dr. Dorpfeld, to take up again my excavations in Troy energetically, and continue them for at least two years. I shall have two railways, which will render the removal of the rubbish more easy. I shall first lay bare the exterior of the walls, as well as the roads which lead from the three gates to the lower town; then I shall gradually remove the two heaps of earth which have remained in the middle of the burned city, beginning at the top. I have had very many wooden houses, covered with waterproof linen, built at Troy, because in spring and summer I expect very many visitors, among them being some of the most learned and celebrated men of science."

THE ARBITRATION MOVEMENT IN NORWAY.

M. de Laveleye writes to us that he has just received the following news from Christiania:—The Norwegian Storthing has adopted, by eighty votes against twenty-four, an address to the King asking that every contestation with a foreign country should be submitted to arbitration.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'S Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spirt, the points being rounded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 8d., post free for 9 stamps from *C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.*

THE LONDON WESLEYAN MISSION.

A BIG MEETING AT EXETER HALL.

One would have thought that the month of May had arrived last night to look at Exeter Hall, which was packed to the ceiling, metaphorically speaking, by a crowd of 3,500 perspiring Methodists. It was like a Salvation Army demonstration or a foreign missionary meeting in the palmy days of foreign missions. This was a mission nearer home. It was the anniversary meeting of the London Missions. These Methodists have an anniversary every quarter, it seems, and a quarterly collection every week. But they manage it in this way. Every branch of the mission—and there are four or five—holds its own anniversary, and then a general gathering of the clans is held on another date. That was the event last night, and the demonstration was one of the whole mission. Rev. H. P. Hughes, Rev. Peter Thompson, and Rev. J. H. Hopkins were the leaders of branches who spoke; and Mr. Clarence Smith, son of the late popular Dr. Gervase Smith, presided. It was noticeable throughout the whole evening the social work of the missioners was placed most prominently before the people, and this, indeed, always elicited the greatest cheering. Mr. Clarence Smith boldly announced himself as "a converted sceptic." Not that he ever attended the Hall of Science, but he meant that he was one of many who had looked on the mission with misgivings, fearing that the sanguine expectations of the promoters would not be realized. His doubts, however, had dissappeared. The secret of success, he said, in getting at the hearts of the people was this: "Take care they don't find out when the man leaves off and the parson begins." The secretary of the mission then announced that the Messrs. Vanner of Chislehurst, had sent £500, because they could not come to the meeting; and he appealed for help to clear off a little debt of £4,000 incurred at the starting of the mission, which little sum was alluded to as "an incubus on our energies." The Rev. Andrew Mearns, of "Bitter Cry" fame, was constrained to admit that although he was not a Methodist, if he went to many meetings like this he soon would be one. As a Congregationalist, however, he rejoiced in the success of the Wesleyan Mission. He was reminded of the Irishman who, on a memorable occasion, advised somebody "not to be backward in coming forward, or else you'll be behind as you were before." That was what he must tell his Congregationalist friends. He was glad the Rev. Mr. Hopkins had come to work in his district. There was room for them all. Speaking of the lowest slums in Southwark, he said that there was no difficulty in going into them, and no danger unless you took a policeman for protection. Mr. Hopkins then described the work of the Mission in the Southwark slums, dwelling upon the utter irreligion and cruelty of the people there, and giving in effective and telling language the other side of the shield. But the audience were enthusiastically with him when he declared that they would not wait for the Government and the County Council to move in the matter of overcrowding and starvation wages, although they would have more. He quoted cases of women working fourteen hours a day, and earning 6d. a day with which to support themselves and children in one room. Mr. Hughes was received with immense cheering after his illness and absence from work, and in the course of his speech a reference to his "gifted and devoted colleague, Dr. Lunn," elicited loud applause in the *Universal Review* on "Demos and his Maiden Aunts," for in that article Mr. Hughes is gibbeted by name for interfering with the music hall entertainments of Demos. But what right, said the redoubtable Hughes, has Mr. Allen to speak on behalf of the organized working classes of London? Had anybody heard what he had done for working men? He repudiated such a writer as a representative of Demos, and defied him to produce a single *bona fide* working man who would publicly declare in favour of indecent songs or gestures. These were found in Piccadilly, not in the music halls of the working classes. After Mr. Hughes's speech a collection, amounting to £107, was taken.

THE DUTCH CLUB AT SPITALFIELDS.—PURIM NIGHT.

(BY A DUTCHMAN.)

Until yesterday I had no notion that there existed in London any Dutch Club besides the select and decorous institution in Regent-street, but my eyes were opened last night when I was taken by a Londoner interested in East-end life on a visit to the Dutch working-men's club at Spitalfields, rejoicing in the title of the Netherlands Choral and Dramatic Club. It was Purim night, and consequently—for most of the East-end Dutchmen are of the Purim night, and consequently—for most of the East-end Dutchmen are of the Jewish persuasion—a gala-occasion. There was a children's fancy dress ball on the ground floor; in the theatre on the second floor a variety entertainment was in progress; festivities were everywhere in full swing. The club has its quarters in a gigantic building in Bell-lane, about the size of the old Guards' Club, now occupied by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. It numbers 700 members paying 1s. 6d. a month, and its expenses, which amount to about £25 a week are fully covered by the subscriptions and the profits on refreshments, billiards, &c. Three times a week dramatic entertainments on an ambitious scale (for example, "The Harbour Lights" which is to be performed in the course of this week) are given in the theatre alluded to above, which is large enough to accommodate fourteen hundred people. Punch and a Punch and Judy show constituted the staple of the entertainment, and the pipes and drum accompaniment was entrusted to the hands of a performer bearing a striking resemblance to the late Mr. Benjamin Disraeli. "Dizzy" seems, in fact, to be the great political hero of the Dutch working man, who, fortunately for Mr. Samuel Montagu, the member for the division, has not a vote to record.

The fancy dress ball, however, was the principal feature of the evening, and it was charming to watch the dark-eyed Jewish children, many of exceeding beauty, so simply and naturally proud of their finery. The prizes, four in number, awarded for the most successful costumes, were allotted to Miss Lesser, a lovely child of twelve, who was dressed in perfect taste as a Spanish Gipsy; Miss Henrietta Barnett, a pretty fair-haired girl, habited as a Queen's Bridesmaid; Miss del Monte, daughter of the secretary of the club, who appeared as a Swiss peasant; and a young rogue called Costa, who masqueraded as a "common" housemaid. The prizes were awarded by a committee consisting of those energetic Gladstonian canvassers, Mr. Sands, Mrs. Gaffney, and Mrs. F. E. Postlethwaite, the representative of the Dutch press, and Mr. Woolf. A few speeches concluded the evening's entertainment, and I left more convinced than I had ever been before of my countrymen's gregarious instincts.

HAPPY EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN.

The Nichol-street Board School in Bethnal-green was crowded last night with an eager array of boys met under the auspices of the Children's Happy Evenings Association, of which Miss Edith Heather-Bigg is the honorary secretary. Last night's proceedings were merely the inauguration of the association, in which Mrs. Jeune, well known for her sympathetic work in the sacred cause of happiness for poor children, has already shown a practical interest. For were there not sent to it this day oranges and nuts to the two hundred boys who assembled yesterday evening? As for the inaugural ceremony, that was performed in brief and pleasing fashion by Lady George Hamilton, the Nichol-street school forming the headquarters of the Shoreditch branch. Rev. A. Osborne Jay, vicar of Trinity Church, who is ever ready to help in schemes for the social amelioration of the poor, proposed a vote of thanks to Lady George. Regret was expressed at the absence, through illness, of Mrs. Jeune, who was thanked for her gift. Thereafter the entertainment consisted of dissolving views, shown by Mr. A. G. Hamilton, and conjuring tricks by Dr. Nix, all of which furnished the youngsters with unbounded sources of delight. Mrs. Heather-Biggs played the incidental music. The association promises well.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The orchestra at the concert of the Royal College of Music students, given at Princes' Hall last night, although losing the balance of stability inseparable from a company of veteran performers, had an invaluable quality imparted to it by the young and untried musicians of Kensington Gore. They played well in tune and with youthful delicacy of feeling. The opening number was Dr. A. C. Mackenzie's "La belle dame sans mercie," a ballad which is rather long and heavy for such young performers. The same objection might be made to the pianoforte concerto, No. 2 in B flat, by Brahms, which Miss Polyxena Fletcher boldly and successfully essayed. She was obviously suffering from accidental weakness of her right wrist, and this, together with an indifferent pianoforte, may in a measure account for the lack of power which was evident, especially at the close. The college choral class lacks balance, yet their performance of madrigals by Miss Blair-Oliphant, Mr. Godfried Pringle, and Mr. Jacobsohn was sufficiently charming. Considerable interest attached to the performance of the opening scena from Act II. of a MS. opera, "Messalina," by Mr. Pringle. This was entrusted to Miss Maggie Davies and Mr. Edward Branscombe, the former of whom may be said to have done justice to a remarkable and dramatic work. Professor Villiers Stanford brought an interesting concert to a close with a fairly adequate performance of Weber's overture to "Oberon."

Lady Frederick Cavendish has contributed one hundred pounds towards the extension scheme of the Yorkshire College, Leeds.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ASSAULT ON A DOCTOR AT HAMPSTEAD.

To the Editor of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—May I please correct a few inaccuracies in your report of this matter? I had not means to employ counsel, so Dr. Cooper Rose's *ex parte* statement (as barrister acting for himself and cousin) has been alone published. I was never Dr. Cooper Rose's "patient." He was merely fetched as the nearest doctor by my child, aged ten, who was frightened at seeing me faint. I refused Dr. Cooper Rose's medicine because I was then, and had been for a year previously, a patient of Dr. Vincent Ambler's. That Dr. Cooper Rose again erred when urging the Bench to commit me to an asylum as a lunatic, the following certificate will show:—

44, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

I certify that I have known Mrs. Somerville, of 14, Grosvenor-road, South Norwood, for some years (I think since 1884). I can confidently state that I have never at any time noticed the slightest trace or symptom of insanity about her. I consider that she is, and has been, a much ill-used woman, and that locking her up in an asylum was a gross miscarriage of justice.

DONALD BAYNES, M.D., L.R.C.P. Ed.

I did not "strike Dr. Cooper across the face"; I merely touched his neck as a technical assault with an infant's toy whip.—I am, &c.,

ANNE E. SOMERVILLE.

CHARLES WHITEHEAD.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—It is quite true, as stated in your interesting "Notes" of Wednesday last, that Whitehead died in the Melbourne Hospital, not in any "benevolent asylum." But the fact of his being first asked "to supply the letterpress of 'Pickwick,'" is hardly made absolutely certain by Forster's statement in his "Life of Dickens"; though he explicitly tells us that Whitehead induced Dickens to write "The Tuggs's at Ramsgate." There cannot be any doubt, however, that Whitehead was first asked to write the book which afterwards became famous as "Pickwick." He himself always said he had been asked to undertake it, and, feeling unable to supply the "copy" with sufficient regularity, had declined the task, recommending Dickens. Whitehead was eight years older than Dickens, and his remark receives corroboration when we remember that he was already in 1836 a well-known writer of fiction. Whitehead has been described by a well-known living novelist as the "Richard Savage of the nineteenth century," and an incident of Whitehead's latter days (which has come to my knowledge since I wrote my monograph on him a few years ago) is curiously similar to an episode which occurred in Savage's career. Savage, as will be remembered both by readers of Dr. Johnson's "Life" of Savage and Whitehead's romance of that name, lived at the house of Lord Tyrconnel for awhile, receiving much kindness from him. Whitehead, in like manner, resided for some time in the house of a Melbourne gentleman, belonging both to "the literary and medical crafts," receiving much "thoughtful kindness" from him; and both Savage and Whitehead broke away from those who befriended them, because the old cravings of their Bohemian natures became irresistible.—I am, dear Sir, yours obediently,

MACKENZIE BELL.

London, March 6.

COACH BUILDERS AND THE VAN AND WHEEL TAX.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly grant me a small space in your paper to raise a question of great importance to master coach, 'bus, cab, and van builders? Twice this week have questions been raised in the House of Commons concerning the van and wheel tax, and, according to to-day's reports, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has received numerous memorials in favour of its reintroduction. The mention of this proposed tax will remind many of your readers of the great demonstrations and protest meetings which took place at its first introduction, and which ultimately induced the Government to withdraw it, only, it appears, until a more convenient season. Throughout this memorable agitation the workers stuck manfully to their masters, and it was in this way the numerous demonstrations were so successfully organized, and the memorial list swelled to such dimensions that resulted in defeating the Government's proposals. What have the men got for their trouble? More piece—or rather task—masters, less wages, and longer hours. One firm alone, in the East-end of London, whom this tax would have bled of at least two thousand pounds a year, is sweating their men under four piecemasters to such an extent that it is impossible for the poor fellows to obtain even the bare necessaries of life; skilled workers, married men, earning only from 16*s.* to 22*s.* per week.

My object in writing is to warn employers in these trades that if they do not soon alter this state of things, by doing away with the middleman, and employing their men direct, giving them fair wages for a fair day's work, should a second agitation become necessary, which seems highly probable, they will not again receive the same support. This is not held out as a threat, but that masters may see the importance of dealing justly and honourably with the men upon whom they depend so much, which is certainly not being done under the present sweating piece-master system. Thanking you in anticipation, yours obediently,

March 6. H. GALER,
General Secretary the Coach, 'Bus, Cab, and Van Trades Union.

WOMEN AND THE PLANK BED.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Robert Johnson," asks in yesterday's issue "if unconvicted women or women prisoners in any case are condemned to the barbarous torture of the plank bed?" The following statement of facts, which I can verify from personal experience, will enlighten him and possibly others who are at present absolutely ignorant respecting the treatment of human beings in her Majesty's prisons. No unconvicted prisoner, male or female, is ever made to sleep on the plank bed, except as punishment for offences committed while awaiting trial in prison. All convicted prisoners, both male and female, in the 1st stage have to sleep on the plank bed every night; all ditto in the 2nd stage have to sleep on it two nights a week; all in the 3rd stage one night a week; and those in the 4th stage not at all. In each of the first three stages a prisoner has to earn 224 marks, which by doing his full allotted task of hard labour perfectly every day he can do in twenty-eight days. If unable to do his full task it takes him thirty-eight days, or it may be an indefinite time if subjected to any of the numerous punishments, or if on the sick list. All prisoners after going through the first three stages remain in the fourth stage for the remainder of their sentence, but can at any time be put on the plank bed for punishment, and when reduced by way of punishment for trivial offences to any of the first three stages. None but those who have experienced it can begin to realize the cruel torture of the plank bed, coming, as it does, at the end of twelve hours of hard labour, during which a prisoner's total subsistence consists of sixteen ounces of brown bread and a pint and a half of stuff called "stirabout," made of Indian corn, with no drink of any kind save water. I leave it to your readers' imaginations to try and realize what this means, particularly to men and women who have been decently nurtured. In your issue of the 19th ult. you very rightly took occasion to congratulate the Bench, the Bar, and the general public upon the final disappearance of Mr. Justice Field (the deaf judge) from the Queen's Bench Division. Permit me to endorse that, and to add that all true lovers of real justice will have sent up a prayer of thanksgiving at the retirement of this judge. It is sentences such as his in the case of Miriam Jones and others who have had the misfortune to be tried by him that shake public faith in the integrity of British justice to its foundation. I enclose my card (not for publication), and, with apologies for so big a trespass on your valuable space, am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 6. FORGET-ME-NOT.

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THE ALLEGED EAST END ANTI-JEWISH MOVEMENT.

A CHAT WITH A TRADE OFFICIAL.

Considerable sensation was occasioned on Saturday by a statement circulated by a news agency that on that day there was to be launched an organized movement against Jewish labour in the East-end. Mr. John Burns, whose name was mentioned in the paragraph in question, denied all knowledge of the declaration of war. A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday called upon Mr. Charles Freak, secretary of the metropolitan branch of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Riveters, to have a chat with him on the subject. He found him at home, near Hackney-road, E. Mr. Freak said that he knew of no organized opposition to the Jews, but he seemed to think such a state of affairs not unlikely in the coming by and by, for he declared that the antipathy against the Hebrew in the East-end had been making steady progress for years. The British working men, who chiefly suffer from Jewish competition, are the bootmakers and the tailors. In these two trades the system of "outdoor" work obtains—that is, the workmen take their work to their own houses. Now the Jews—and this is the head and front of their offending—won't work on the same lines as the men of the land of their adoption. They will work for less money and longer hours—are "journeymen sweaters," that is sweated. Men take work—not a stick of which they do themselves—for the sole purpose of employing "greeners," chiefly Polish and Russian Jews, to do the work at starvation wages. It is true that these "greeners" soon die off. From one week end to another they never stir from their garrets, but work eighteen to twenty hours a day. They are poor workmen; they are often after years' sojourn in London quite innocent of English; they let the master sweaters grow rich on their labour—they die, and receive a pauper's burial; and their place is taken by "greeners" freshly imported from the Continent, who in their turn eke out just such another existence. Mr. Freak affirms that there is a society of "master sweaters" numbering nearly a hundred members; and it is against these men and their willing tools that the East-enders naturally harbour animosity. One needed reform is the substitution of indoor for outdoor work. There are many Polish and Russian Jews in the cigar trade; but one hears no complaint of them, and that is because all the work is indoor work—namely, in the factories. Mr. Freak has been labouring for years with more or less success to induce the Jews to form trade unions of their own. The society of which he is secretary has been agitating for the abolition of the outside system, and the men have given notice that unless the employers grant them this boon they will strike on the 24th inst. The Jewish Society men have promised to come out at the same time. Mr. Freak says the quarrel of his friends is not with foreigners generally—the French and German Gentiles, for instance, work harmoniously with them—but with the Jews, who alone refuse to conform to the common conditions, and it is extremely doubtful, as Mr. Freak observed, that the philanthropists by subscriptions to "shelters," &c., for indigent foreigners do not directly encourage the immigration of such unwelcome guests. Anyway the matter is worth serious consideration. Unless something is shortly done, the fiery cross will be sent round, and war will be declared upon "the Jews."

FATHER IGNATIUS AT BIRMINGHAM.

Father Ignatius on Sunday gave the Birmingham people a good opportunity of seeing he was not dead, as has been reported. He preached three times to large congregations at the Exchange Assembly Hall. In the evening the crush was immense, large numbers being turned away, and even the reserved sittings being crowded. The Rev. Father has promised to preach every day this week and until the 19th. He was accompanied by Father Michael and Brother William from Llanthony Abbey. One noticeable feature in the congregation was the large preponderance of men.

SUICIDE OF A SCHOOLBOY OF TWELVE.

A boy named West, twelve years of age, committed suicide yesterday at Great Malvern. He attended Malvern Grammar School, and has several times threatened during the last few days to drown himself. His body was found in a pond. On the bank was a piece of paper, on which he had written, "Oh, Lord, give me a new heart and thy Holy Spirit. Pardon all my sins, for Christ's sake. Amen."

HEAVY FAILURE IN THE CITY.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy yesterday the failure was announced of Messrs. Browne and Wingrove, 30, Wood-street, City, general merchants and bullion dealers. The debtors have filed their petition, and upon the application of Messrs. M. Abrahams, Sons, and Co. a receiving order was made. The liabilities are estimated approximately at about £300,000, of which a considerable amount will probably rule out, and it is hoped that the assets will realize sufficient to pay the creditors twenty shillings in the pound.

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THE

PALL MALL BUDGET

Of THURSDAY, March 6,

CONTAINS:

A PORTRAIT OF MR. GEORGE LEWIS IN HIS WORK-ROOM AT ELY PLACE.

HOW GIRLS ARE TAUGHT TO FENCE. (Illustrated.)

A SKETCH OF LORD CHARLES BERESFORD IN HIS CABIN ON H.M.S. "UNDAUNTED."

SKETCHES ON THE "UNDAUNTED."

THE PIANOS OF SOME GREAT MEN. (Illustrated.)

AT THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM. (Illustrated.)

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